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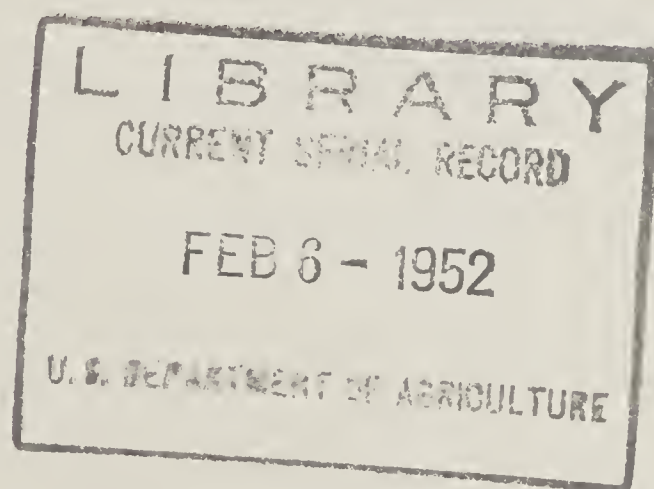
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**REPORT OF**  
**COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK**  
**IN**  
**AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS,** 1950/51, 4  
**1951**



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

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### II

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952

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# United States Department of Agriculture Report of Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, 1951

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
EXTENSION SERVICE,  
*Washington 25, D. C., October 8, 1951.*

HON. CHARLES F. BRANNAN,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Extension Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951. Totals for activities and results are for the calendar year 1950.

Yours sincerely,

M. L. WILSON, *Director.*

## EXTENSION HELPS TO MEET MOBILIZATION NEEDS

Defense mobilization was the keynote of the year on the farm and in the rural community, as well as in factory and city throughout the Nation. The call went out to farm people for maximum production of needed food, feed, and fiber. Active support of all phases of the mobilization program was needed from all rural and urban families.

For the second time in a decade, the Extension Service took up the challenge of helping farm people to get the greatest possible efficiency from the use of labor, equipment, livestock, feed, and every acre of producing land. Extension workers quickly adjusted their programs to this and other mobilization needs. In their work of education, they put increased emphasis not only on production, but on many related factors such as farm safety, the preservation of the home food supply, and the care and repair of farm and home equipment. They also encouraged farm people to better their understanding of national and international problems. Recognizing that the needs of youth must be met in times of emergency as well as in normal times, they increased their work with 4-H boys and girls and with young men and women by regearing the programs to meet defense needs.

The Extension Service cooperated closely with other Government agencies and with volunteer organizations in bringing defense mobilization needs to the attention of rural families, in giving them educational information on these programs, and in carrying them out. As production guides were announced, the cooperative extension services in the several States worked with other Department agencies through the Agricultural Mobilization Committees in informing farmers of the needs and helping them to achieve the necessary production. At



National, State, and county levels extension workers cooperated with the Federal Civil Defense Administration and the American Red Cross in reaching rural people with civil-defense programs.

The Secretary of Agriculture assigned specific defense mobilization responsibility to the Extension Service for educational work to improve the use of labor in agricultural production, processing, and marketing. He called on Extension also to take national leadership in an expanded Garden and Food-Preservation Program.

Another new national program in which the Extension Service carried on major activities during the year is the Grasslands Program, jointly sponsored by the Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges, for the purpose of providing a basis for balanced livestock farming, sustained abundance, and good nutrition.

In these and other extension educational activities during the year, a total of 6,776,900<sup>1</sup> families are known to have been influenced to adopt improved methods of farming or homemaking or were otherwise assisted by the extension program.

### **MORE FOOD AND FIBER NEEDED**

In trying for increased production, many factors must be taken into consideration and many programs must be reorganized. Among these factors are changes in the use of land, fertilization, varieties, cultural practices, weed control, insect control, disease control, safety, care and repair of machinery and buildings, more efficient utilization of labor, better marketing, and food processing, food conservation, and food storage. Extension reorganized all these programs and many more to help the farmers of the Nation produce more and better products.

Efficient crop production requires that seedbeds be properly prepared, and that plowing, fitting, and cultivation practices be carried out with cost-cutting equipment. Therefore, extension workers concentrated on these practices. They also assisted farmers in bettering their fertilization practices both as to kind and application.

Extension workers led the organization and development of seed-certification programs for all field, vegetable, and truck crops, as well as for grasses and legumes. They made sure, even though the supply of certified seed was inadequate in many areas, that enough variety pure seed was available for use as a foundation for multiplication.

### **Cotton**

The allotment for cotton production for the year was 16 million bales. Surveys show that the goal will nearly be met, if not exceeded.

The problems in 1950, as in 1949, were to control cotton pests, and to make sure that the cotton grown reached the market in good condition and as early as possible. Over much of the Cotton Belt during the year, weather was poor for cotton growing but excellent for the development of many cotton insect pests. In spite of these conditions, some counties, and even States, increased their yield per acre over previous years. Much of this increase was due to the cotton insect-

<sup>1</sup> Most of the totals in this report are rounded to the nearest 100.

control program, which in all probability, produced greater returns than any other insect program in effect.

State extension reports are full of examples such as one from Alabama, which says that 104,700 farmers treated 962,700 acres with 53,340,000 pounds of dust and 228,500 gallons of concentrated sprays. Cotton and cottonseed estimated to have been saved by this Alabama program were worth \$52,851,900. In Oklahoma, the only cotton produced in the eastern two-thirds of the State was from fields where insecticides were applied. For the State as a whole, cotton insect-control measures saved an estimated \$9,500,000 worth of the crop.

The Extension Service is still spearheading the drive to improve and maintain a high standard of cotton ginning. Remarkable progress has been made, thanks to the cooperation of such Department organizations as the Cotton Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering and the application of the research work of their United States Cotton Ginning Laboratories at Stoneville, Miss., and Las Cruces, N. Mex.

The program aims at reducing the fiber damage suffered by cotton as it is ginned. An example of the progress made comes from North Carolina, where, through use of improved machinery and better trained operators, an amazing record of reducing rough preparation has been made. In 1950, only 3.1 percent of the cotton ginned showed rough preparation. Seven years ago the figure was 23.3 percent. North Carolina's improved practices added over 1 million dollars to the value of the year's crop.

Much of the success of the program is the result of the efforts of local leaders developed by the Extension Service. These local farmers gave generously of their time and effort to improve cotton growing and processing practices. They made all segments of the cotton industry realize more fully the importance of cotton ginning, and helped to speed up the process of putting improved practices into effect.

### Vegetables

Crop production guides of last year called for a 4-percent rise in the production of fresh vegetables, and a 22-percent rise in the quantity of processed vegetables. Extension did its best to help farmers meet this great need. There were 213,900 vegetable growers assisted last year in obtaining new varieties, 60,800 who used lime at Extension's direction, 311,800 who carried out improved fertilization programs, 445,800 who were helped in solving their insect problems, and 344,100 who were helped with plant-disease problems.

Organized plant-disease surveys were made in most of the 48 States. These surveys were used to measure progress in control measures and to teach agents and growers to recognize common crop sicknesses. A weekly warning service to keep growers east of the Mississippi River informed of the threats of various vegetable diseases was also carried out with the cooperation of local farmers, county agents, State specialists, and of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, of the Department.

The weather last year was particularly favorable for the develop-



ment of late-blight of tomatoes. Infection in the Eastern States was so bad that some areas reported a 60-percent loss in unsprayed fields. However, owing to the proper use of copper fungicides recommended by extension workers, total damage was kept to a minimum.

### Fruit

Fruit is becoming more and more important in our economy. Plant breeders have succeeded in producing fruits that are more attractive, flavorful, and nutritious, which make them more appealing and of greater value as foods. Extension accelerated its program during the year in recommending new varieties, orchard management practices, fertilization programs, and mulching, pruning, thinning, grafting, grading, and packing practices.

Over 60,000 fruit growers were helped to obtain new and better varieties for their particular growing conditions, and 223,100 others were assisted in developing more adequate pest-control programs. More than 50,000 were also advised on how to control rodents and other animals, an ever-increasing problem to fruit growers.

Fruit-spray services, both of a recommendation and a warning nature, were supplied to growers in the principal fruit-growing States. Most of these States utilized the press and radio to issue timely news bulletins on the weather, diseases, and insects, and to give spraying recommendations. In Pennsylvania, timely letters giving fruit-spray information were sent regularly to 18,500 growers. This service is estimated to have saved Pennsylvania growers \$540,000 in 1950 alone.

### Livestock

Livestock production is increasing. Hog and cattle numbers have been rising steadily for several years, and during the year sheep numbers made their first gain in nearly a decade.

The American people depend almost equally on cattle and hogs for their red-meat supply, although it takes three times as much grain to fatten a hog as it does to fatten a range-grown beef steer. This fact has made Extension's efforts in the field of grassland improvement programs all the more important. The problem is still with us, but progress is being made in helping farmers to increase production while decreasing the accompanying costs and, at the same time, keeping their grazing lands at a high level of fertility.

Two phases of animal-husbandry work in which Extension assisted are the number of pigs saved per litter, and the length of time it now takes to fatten a hog. There are 30 percent more pigs saved per litter today than 25 years ago. Then, it took 8 months to fatten a 250-pound hog; now, the job can be done in 5½ to 6½ months.

In 4-H Club work 111,900 boys and girls with 145,200 animals were enrolled in cattle projects; 28,100 young people with 100,200 animals enrolled in sheep projects; 214,300 with 476,500 animals in swine projects; and more than 5,900 with 6,015 animals in horse and mule projects. That so many thousands of young people are learning the value of proper practices in raising livestock speaks well for the future of the industry.



Extension workers in 1950 assisted farmers in obtaining 39,700 purebred beef bulls, 16,000 purebred rams, 38,800 purebred boars, and 310 purebred stallions and jacks. Extension agents devoted about as much attention to their work on better feeding practices as they did to control of insects and parasites.

Along with the development of the Extension Service's meat-production program has come a renewed request from consumers for help in selecting and using meat. With rising costs, the consumers have asked help not only in choosing between the familiar expensive steaks and roasts, but also in selecting less expensive cuts. This work has been closely allied with extension programs in food and nutrition for consumers.

The development of commercial freezer-locker plants has afforded a new opportunity to Extension. By cooperating with commercial freezer-locker operators, Extension can spread the work of good meat buying and preparation practices still further. Most State extension services already have such programs. This phase of work is relatively new, and will need increasing emphasis and development in the years ahead.

### **Poultry**

Extension poultry work was adjusted to meet the needs of a rapidly changing poultry industry, including needs in the present emergency.

The economical-sized unit for a laying flock, long advocated by Extension, is now getting results. Although there were 3 to 4 million fewer layers in 1950 than the year before, poultry growers are still maintaining adequate egg production. This is because the rate of laying has steadily increased as the result of improved breeding techniques and feeding methods.

Extension workers in 1950 assisted 223,900 growers in obtaining better strains of baby chicks. They also helped another 450,100 to improve their feeding methods, and assisted some 358,200 in controlling diseases.

The extension poultry specialists have continued to cooperate in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, which advocates the selection and breeding of high-producing birds along with certain disease-prevention practices. The specialists have also given active cooperation in commercial-broiler competitions, such as the Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest. In 6 years' time, 236 contests, involving over 750,000 birds in 42 States have been held. A recent survey of the commercial-broiler industry showed that 67 percent of the commercial broilers raised during the year were the progeny of the Chicken-of-Tomorrow breeding stock.

Youth also have a place in this contest. Over the 3 years of the junior contest, 1,263 young people have competed. In the regular 4-H Club program, 200,000 boys and girls entered poultry projects, with over 9 million birds.

Armed with new knowledge of nutrition, involving such things as antibiotics and vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, extension workers have made great advancements in recommending improved feeding practices. A pound of poultry meat used to take four or more pounds of feed to produce; it now takes three pounds or less.

Extension work with turkey producers has been continued. In several States, poultry specialists have been assigned full-time to this phase of the industry. As record-breaking numbers are being produced, more attention is being paid to small-type birds for family consumption, the technique of storing turkeys in the home freezer, and the merchandising of turkey broilers.

### **Dairying**

The production of whole milk and other dairy products is always of great importance to the Nation's health, and especially so during a period of mobilization. To meet both normal needs and those of the Armed Forces and the increased demands in defense-production centers, county agricultural agents conducted dairy production work in almost every county in the United States, and devoted 111,400 working days to this work. Home demonstration agents also spent 1,084 days in helping rural and urban families to make the best possible use of milk and dairy products; and 4-H Club agents devoted over 17,000 days to 4-H dairy projects of 134,200 boys and girls, involving 166,500 animals.

Local leaders did a big job in 1950 in stimulating increased dairy production. Dairy-improvement work was carried on by over 75,000 leaders in 43,100 communities. Over 500,000 dairymen were also assisted in dairy herd-improvement work, and a much larger number in such fields as disease control, feeding, and farm management.

Artificial breeding offers an excellent opportunity for small dairymen to obtain the services of good sires to improve their herds. Therefore, extension dairymen continued their close cooperation with the program and with the dairy herd-improvement associations in locating and selecting proved sires.

The importance of herd health, and the control and eradication of contagious diseases such as brucellosis, were stressed by extension workers. Dairymen were encouraged to participate in eradication programs. The importance of controlling and eliminating other diseases and parasites was continually emphasized.

Extension workers also devoted much attention to advising farmers as to the importance of adequate supplies of good-quality home-grown roughage for use as dairy feed. Home-grown feed costs less than any other type, and therefore can cut production costs. Such feed must be of high quality also, to insure satisfactory results.

In New England the green-pastures program completed its third year as a regional contest with 3,016 dairymen enrolled. The program has done much to help farmers with their roughage problems, as well as to call attention to the importance of a good pasture program. Similar programs were conducted in many other States.

### **Corn**

Increased acreage and production of corn for animal feed has been asked for, and Extension is doing its part to make this possible. Through the introduction of hybrid seed, corn production jumped from 22.6 bushels per acre in 1933 to an average of 37.6 bushels per



acre in 1950. The plantings of hybrid corn have risen in the same period from one-tenth of 1 percent of the total planted to 77 percent of the total. A well-planned crop-rotation system, which includes a legume, is still the practice recommended by the Extension Service. This has been coupled with new planting and fertilization and cultural recommendations to steadily increase corn yield.

### Small Grains

The wheat crop has continued to grow in importance internationally as well as nationally. Also owing to the world feed situation, wheat has been an important cereal for export under the International Wheat Agreement.

Favorable prices and demands have had a stimulating effect on the use of improved varieties of wheat for higher production and quality. This has made Extension's job easier.

Among the more important cultural practices recommended by the Extension Service is better land preparation through a system of fallow that rests land every other year. This permits more humus to be returned to the land and better seedbed preparation.

The adoption of improved varieties and strains together with the application of scientific agronomic practices have led to continued improvement in the production of all small grains. The adoption of these varieties and methods has been brought about largely through extension teaching.

An estimated 150,000 acres of green-manure crops were planted during the year. Demonstrations were carried on in every wheat-growing State by extension workers. This work contributed to producing the present adequate wheat supply.

### Beekeeping

Honey is still our most commonly used natural sweet, and beeswax fills an important place in our economy. In fact, the 4 million pounds of beeswax produced in this country annually fills only about half of our needs. Fruit and vegetable growers have long recognized the importance of bees as pollinators; and, more recently, growers of legume seeds have come to sense this.

Agricultural and home demonstration agents devoted 2,764 days to assisting 3,477 local leaders in 4,943 communities with bee-keeping problems. They also helped the 4-H Club agents in advising 5,200 4-H Club members in the proper handling of over 9,000 colonies of bees. Extension services in 10 States employ beekeeping specialists, and the extension entomologists supervise the work in the other States.

Although they have accomplished a great deal, extension specialists still have a responsibility for training additional county agents and local leaders in the proper method of handling bees for greater production of honey and wax, and for the most effective use of bees for pollination. The specialists also need to increase their activities in assisting in the development of working and financial arrangements between beekeepers and fruit and seed growers.



## Tobacco

Tobacco has become as much a part of the American economy as the money it takes to buy the processed product. For this reason, Extension recognizes the need for working with tobacco producers at every opportunity.

Tobacco yields increased steadily from an average of 771.3 pounds per acre in 1929 to 1,277 pounds per acre in 1950. Much of this increase can be traced to the disease-resistant varieties promoted by extension agents, and to recommended cultural methods and fertilization practices.

### PEST AND RODENT CONTROL IS HELPING

Many persons often fail to realize that one-tenth of all the feed, fiber, and livestock that farmers produce each year goes to feed insect pests. The percentage is not greater because farmers know that without insect-control programs they cannot produce a marketable crop of agricultural commodities.

Not only farmers, but people in all walks of life also, are now asking extension workers for help in controlling pests that damage their buildings, clothing, and furnishings, and impair their health. In fact, the public is confronted with over 700 kinds of insect pests, and there are several thousand proprietary insecticides. To assist the public in knowing which insecticide to use for which pest, the State extension services employ 60 professional entomologists to supervise the work. Farmers were assisted also in the proper selection and use of insecticides in livestock pest control. Extension entomologists spent 7,000 days in the field, participated in 5,600 meetings with an attendance of over 300,000 persons, and traveled an average of 15,000 miles per man in assisting county agents, training local leaders, holding meetings, and making personal contacts with farmers.

To combat pests during the year, farmers used agricultural insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides worth approximately 75 million dollars—an amount which about equals the cost of all extension activities for the year. Extension entomologists worked with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in making surveys of insect populations, and also with industrial and Government people in helping farmers to get adequate supplies of needed insecticides. The Extension Service had a major part in seeing that these poisons were used safely as well as wisely.

No one can estimate the total value of the insect-control program, but reports of State specialists include many spot values of products saved, such as cotton saved from insects in Mississippi, 100 million dollars; grain saved from greenbugs in Oklahoma, 7½ million dollars; apples saved from insects in Pennsylvania, 4 million dollars; peanuts saved in Alabama, 6 million dollars; and livestock saved in Missouri, 5 million dollars.

Rodent control is also under the guidance of extension entomologists. In carrying out this project, close cooperation was maintained with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. About 1,000 conferences were held in 16 Northeastern States alone to develop and promote cooperative rat-control programs. About

550,000 pounds of poison bait were used for demonstration purposes and for organized campaigns to control rats in the eastern half of the United States. The value of rat control is illustrated in the report of a county agent in Alabama. He said 29,600 premises were treated in his county, and that products worth over 1 million dollars were saved by this one rat-control program.

### **BETTER GRASSLANDS ARE HELPING, TOO**

On January 15 and 16, 1951, representatives of the Department of Agriculture, under the leadership of the Secretary of Agriculture, and representatives of the Land-Grant College Committee on Grassland Agriculture met in Washington, D. C., to make recommendations for initiating, organizing, and conducting a national grasslands program.

The idea was to correlate the work of all agencies, at all levels, regarding grassland improvement. The objective was to promote good grasslands as the basis for profitable, balanced livestock and dairy farming. This work progressed rapidly, and organized pasture programs were promoted in 19 States. Pasture programs were under way in 14 other States by the end of the year.

#### **60,000 Local Leaders Assist**

In these grasslands programs county agricultural agents had the help of some 60,000 local leaders. Together, the agents and leaders carried out educational activities that helped 500,000 farmers in the use of fertilizers, 400,000 in the use of lime, another 400,000 in obtaining improved varieties of pasture seed, and 230,000 in the control of pasture weeds. Extension is deeply indebted to its thousands of local leaders.

A main feature of the grasslands program thus far has been coordinating the programs of various agricultural agencies. A well-organized grasslands program, it is believed, will strengthen the Nation through profitable balanced farming, sustained abundance, and the conservation of land and water resources.

### **SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRESSES**

Problems relating to soil conservation were intensified as a result of the defense production program. County agricultural, home demonstration, and 4-H Club agents responded to the increasing necessity for providing more and more information in this field.

#### **Every Farmer a Conservationist**

Broadly speaking, extension efforts were directed toward getting rural people to become soil and water conservationists. Farmers were encouraged to give attention to the use and care of their lands, so that they might attain and hold the highest possible productive capacity. Farmers were helped to put needed conservation measures into effect, and to solve the various problems that occurred as a result of changing farming operations to the conservation way.



Home demonstration agents during the year devoted 12 percent more of their time to this phase of the extension program than they did the year before, and the 4-H Club agents raised their total 20 percent.

In one Wisconsin county, 52 homemaker's clubs became the first in the State to adopt soil conservation as a regular project. The homemakers made an inspection tour of various conservation programs under way on farms in the county. County agricultural agents gave direct assistance to 131,400 farmers in doing soil conservation work, based on definite farm plans—nearly twice the number of farmers assisted with such problems in 1945, when the total was 73,900.

### **46 Conservationists Now Employed**

Forty-six extension conservationists are now employed in 37 States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Soil conservation districts, now numbering 2,335 in the United States, continued to use more effectively the kind of assistance that extension workers can provide. Although the field is still developing, and many problems are still to be solved, progress has been made.

### **The SCS-Extension Irrigation Program**

The Soil Conservation Service-Extension irrigation program gave important leadership in improvement of irrigation practices in the Western States during the year. A total of 12 personnel training schools on the subject of irrigation were held for 684 representatives of the Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Farmers Home Administration, the Production and Marketing Administration, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Experiment Stations at the University of Wyoming, Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, Cornell University, Kansas State College of Agriculture, University of South Dakota, and Oregon State College. Also, 8 irrigation schools for farmers, 13 field demonstrations, and 5 general meetings were held and 7 field trips were made.

### **BETTER EQUIPMENT, BETTER FARMING**

Extension work in agricultural engineering has been geared to meet the needs of a rapidly changing agriculture. It is an integral part of such programs as land and soil improvement, crop processing and storage, marketing, and family living. The work is pointed at both efficient farming and convenient living, and at recognizing and improving the physical, economic, and social resources of the farm and the community.

During the year, with Extension's help, new machines and techniques were developed for placing fertilizer, renewing pastures and ranges, and harvesting, curing, and storing hay and silage. Rapid progress was also made in mechanizing the production of peanuts, cotton, sugarcane, rice, sugar beets, potatoes, and other vegetables, and many of the fruit and nut crops.



Another phase of the year's work was the use of power, machinery, and structures to best advantage in developing a sound grassland program. Also, the increased use of labor-saving equipment suggested by extension workers was of major importance in attaining the high production goals called for.

### **Efficient Use of Machinery**

Programs covering machinery work in 1950 stressed land clearing, brush control, drainage, terracing, and building farm ponds. Extension workers assisted farmers with problems as follows: 110,000 with drainage, 98,000 with terracing, 74,000 with irrigation, 54,000 with land clearance, and 51,000 with construction of farm ponds.

The increased use of mechanical equipment, electricity, and labor-saving devices has helped farmers to increase their production by 25 percent during the past decade, even though the number of farm workers decreased by over 1¼ million during the same period. This trend continues with the need for increased production for national defense. That is why Extension will continue, and even step up, its program to help farmers utilize labor and equipment to the fullest extent.

Fire-prevention and safety work was carried on with both adults and 4-H Club members. During the year, 573,000 4-H Club members were active in fire- and accident-prevention work. Assistance was also given to 726,000 families in removing fire and accident hazards from their farms and homes.

### **Electricity, Another Hired Man**

Rural electrification has had a stimulating effect through increased production and higher incomes and resulted in better living conditions for farmers. In 1950, extension workers helped 98,000 farmers to solve problems relating to the use of electricity for income-producing purposes.

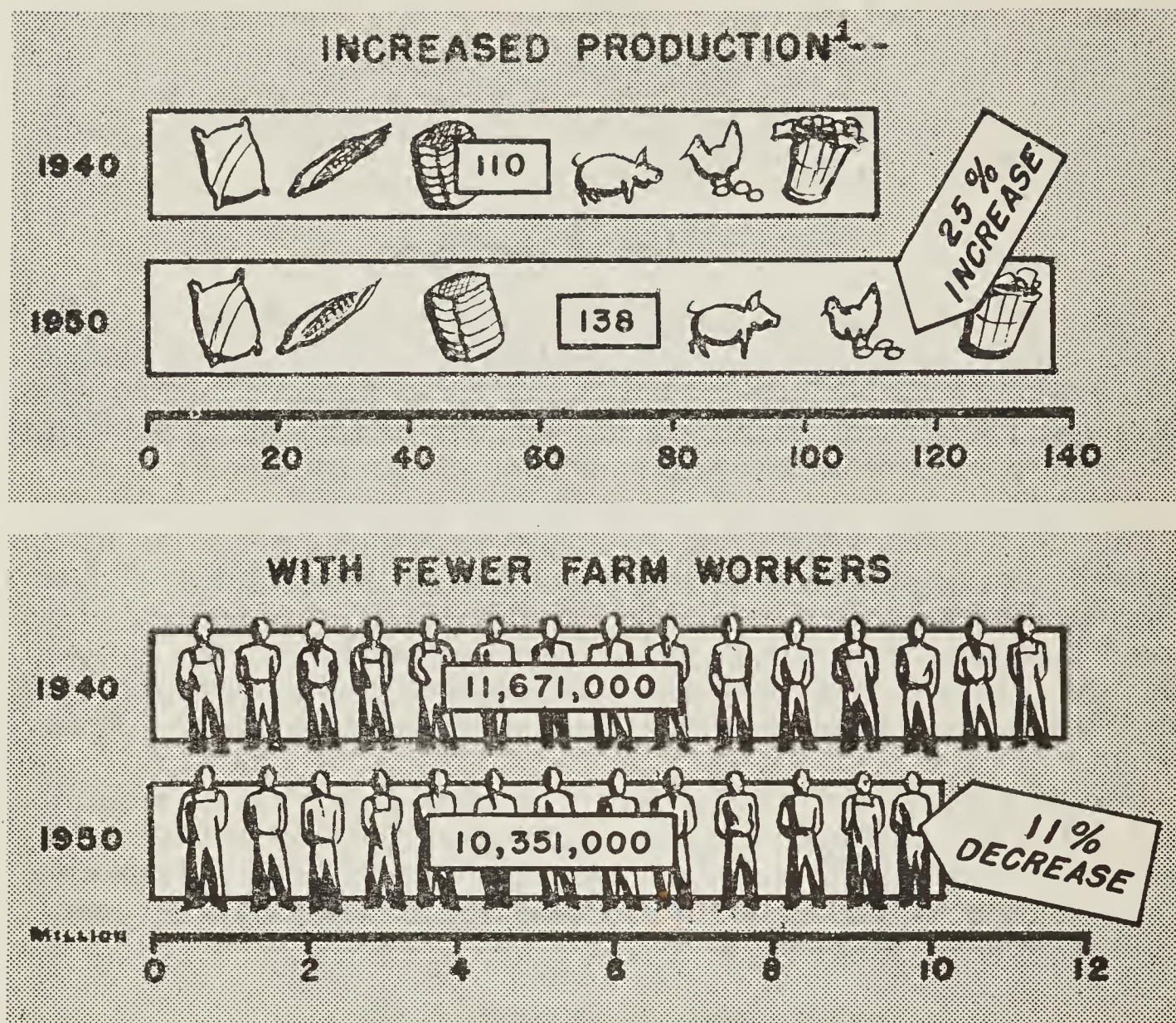
### **TREES FOR DEFENSE**

During the year, 43 States and 1 Territory cooperated in the extension forestry program, employing 75 extension foresters. The program helped in meeting the tremendous demand for building materials and other wood products needed for the defense effort.

### **Farmers Own One-Half of the Nation's Private Forests**

The importance of farmers in supplying the Nation with needed forest products is not generally realized. Nearly half of our 184 million acres of privately owned forest lands are in the hands of farmers, with 139 million of these acres suitable for growing continuous crops of timber. This total can have a tremendous influence not only on whether the United States obtains an adequate supply of forest products, but whether it maintains an adequate water supply as well, for many of these farm woodlands also are on important watersheds.





<sup>1</sup> Index numbers of volume of agricultural production for sale and for home consumption. 1935-39=100.

FIGURE 1.—With improved practices, the Nation's farmers have been able to increase their production although the number of workers has decreased.

During the year 85,600 farmers were assisted in reforesting new areas, 41,600 were given advice on thinning and pruning, and 37,500 were helped in planting windbreaks and shelterbelts and 32,800 in establishing selective-cutting practices. These figures, though encouraging, still show a need for improvement.

### A Tremendous Job Still Ahead

A tremendous educational job still needs to be done among farm woodland owners to get them to manage their woods as they would any other farm crop. Farmers have been slow to realize the importance of their farm woods, because not so many years ago they were busily clearing their land of trees to make way for cultivated crops. Some farmers still show antagonism—a holdover from pioneer days—toward their woodlands, which they consider a hindrance rather than a help. Records show that only 4 percent of farm woodland is classed as under "good" forest-cutting practices, and only 25 percent as "fair." The remainder is classed as "poor and destructive."

Forest-tree planting was a leading extension program item during the year. In Georgia, the extension service cooperated with a banking



organization in carrying out a reforestation program. With the cooperation of 100 local banks, 150 tree-planting machines were purchased and made available, free of charge, to farmers. Indications are that Georgia farmers, as a result of this project, will plant an average of 100 million new trees a year for at least the next 5 years.

### **Good Woodland Management Important**

The application of sound woodland-management principles is an important extension activity in all forested States. In West Virginia, a series of carefully planned demonstrations were held, showing the development of an entire woodland on a periodic cutting basis. In this work, attention was also given to developing local leaders. All States did this, with the result that in forestry educational work extension workers now have the cooperation of more than 27,000 local leaders throughout the country.

In addition to woodland management and reforestation, the extension forestry program for the year also included assisting rural people in preserving fence posts and other farm timber, producing maple sirup and naval stores, growing and marketing Christmas trees, and fire prevention. During the year, 699,100 adult farm people and 572,900 4-H Club members cooperated in fire-prevention work alone. In addition, 32,800 4-H Club members enrolled in forestry projects involving a total of 78,200 woodland acres.

### **FARM AND HOME BUILDING INCREASES**

In spite of high building costs and shortages of some materials, farm construction was at a high level during the year. The trend toward better housing also continued its upward swing.

#### **Farm Building**

Extension workers helped nearly 95,000 farmers with the construction of new farm service buildings, and 94,000 more with remodeling and repair problems. Extension activities were directed toward helping farmers to obtain livestock buildings designed for efficient operation, and the satisfactory installation of labor-saving equipment. Farmers were assisted in planning and constructing safe, economical storages on the farm for grains and other crops in order to reduce storage losses and help alleviate the shortage of space in commercial storage.

In many States, silo construction was encouraged. In Missouri, for instance, silage capacity was increased by 415,000 tons, with an increased feeding value estimated at \$830,000. Farmers were also helped to construct and remodel buildings properly so as to reduce losses from fire and wind, and to conserve existing buildings through adequate maintenance and repair.

One of the most effective means of reaching large numbers of farmers with building information in usable form was through farm building-plan services. These are now operating in every State and Territory with excellent results. In North Carolina, for example, 16,000 building plans were distributed in 1950 alone.



### **Farm Housing Accelerated**

Extension workers helped 54,000 families to plan and build more efficient, livable, and attractive homes. Also, they assisted 28,150 families with the installation of sanitary toilet systems, 47,300 with the installation of adequate sewage systems, and 726,650 in obtaining information on the prevention of fires and accidents.

Farm families were encouraged to make use of their home-produced materials and home labor in building and remodeling houses, both to cut costs and help save critical materials and labor. In Arkansas, farmers were assisted in building 1,675 new "home-made homes," with an estimated value of \$5,619,600. Because farm labor and farm materials were used, the cash cost amounted to only \$3,337,400—an estimated saving of \$2,282,200. In addition, 6,800 homes were remodeled at a cash cost of only \$1,923,600, but with an estimated value of \$3,442,000.

More than 115,000 families were assisted last year in remodeling their homes, 227,000 in improving kitchens, and another 150,000 in installing water systems and laundry facilities.

Housing programs covered a wide field, including farmstead arrangement, landscaping, house furnishing, financing, and planning, building, and equipping the house itself. These Extension programs were developed in cooperation with the Farmers Home Administration in its program of financing farmhouse construction and improvement by providing building plans and helping farmers to select the plans suited to their family needs.

### **Bringing Beauty Into the Home**

One phase of home demonstration work that women always enjoyed is learning to apply the principles of color and design when selecting new home furnishings, including furniture, rugs, wallpaper, and curtains. In 1950, extension agents helped 471,300 families in the selection of home furnishings, and nearly 300,000 in improving room arrangements. Bulletins were written and distributed in a number of States, including New York, North Carolina, California, Arizona, and Georgia.

A statement from the home-management specialist in North Carolina throws light on extension programs in many States. She says:

Because of lack of home furnishings during the war period, as well as the fact that thousands of new homes have been established since 1945, there is a great need among many farm families for advice on furnishing a new house or refurnishing an old one. Farm families were therefore given assistance in planning, buying, and arranging furniture and other household equipment.

Many farm homes are now colorful, attractive, and convenient as a result of the program in house furnishings. Selection of rugs and other floor coverings, furniture, curtains, draperies, and pictures was emphasized.

Thousands of farm families were made happier during the year because they were living in new or remodeled homes improved with the help of extension workers. Back of this total were many extension training schools held by specialists, agents, and leaders, and meetings with lumber dealers and carpenters who worked with Extension in improving house plans.

## MARKETING FARM PRODUCTS

The efficient marketing, distribution, and utilization of farm products is an essential requirement of the defense mobilization program. Marketing of agricultural products is just as important as growing them. Since the passage of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, educational work in marketing has expanded greatly.

### Using Economic Information

During the year, extension services in all States distributed marketing and other economic information to producers, distributors, and consumers of farm products. Also, specific use of marketing information material was made in a large percentage of the agricultural counties in the United States.

Major emphasis in most States was placed on disseminating and helping to interpret market-outlook information on supply and demand, and information on current and prospective market prices. Since the beginning of 1951, informational aspects of national programs dealing with control of prices and allocation of supplies have become a part of the extension marketing program.

A representative State program of presenting marketing information to the public would be that of Washington. The State sent a monthly publication, *Keeping Up on the Farm Outlook*, to 10,000 farmers, distributors, and farm and business leaders and weekly news stories to the press and radio, and presented a weekly radio program, *Scanning the Markets*.

### Consumers Also Informed

In 14 States, there are consumer-education programs on the marketing and utilization of farm products. Twelve other States are participating in four regional consumer programs, and in all States consumers are assisted with some of their food-buying problems.

Television is the newest important way of reaching consumers, and several States are presenting food-marketing information on daily and weekly programs. In one city over 6,000 requests were received for additional information on subjects discussed on programs during the year.

Special information programs for consumers are operating in Baltimore, Boston, Birmingham, Kansas City, Louisville, Minneapolis, New York, Seattle, St. Louis, and St. Paul. In Boston, the New England extension marketing information program turns out daily and weekly press bulletins and radio scripts, advises extension workers on how to fit marketing information into their programs, provides demonstrations for county and State meetings, and prepares and distributes bulletins and leaflets on solving consumer-marketing problems.

### Retailer Education

Educational work with retail handlers of food is a relatively new phase of Extension's marketing program, but it is expanding rapidly. The purpose of this work is to bring about improvements in the



marketing of agricultural products by helping to step up the efficiency of distribution, handling, and merchandising whenever and wherever possible.

Educational programs, financed with Research and Marketing Administration funds, are being conducted with food retailers in Florida, Utah, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, New Mexico, and Wisconsin. In addition, work with retailers is included under broader titles in the marketing programs in Hawaii, Michigan, New York, and Puerto Rico. Starting with fruits and vegetables, this work is expanding to include poultry and eggs, meats, and dairy products. In 1950, the work dealt mainly with buying, display and preparation for sale, reducing wastes by better conditioning and care, pricing and merchandising with an eye to the nutritional aspects and uses of certain foods, and with sanitation.

### **Producers, Processors, and Distributors Helped**

The educational work in marketing has helped to increase efficiency in assembling, processing, and distributing agricultural products. It has also helped to establish uniform grades and standards for use in buying and selling.

Extension helps producers, distributors, and handlers to understand the advantages of buying and selling according to quality standards. State programs have now been developed for grain and fiber crops, milk, cream, eggs, poultry, wool, livestock, fruits, and vegetables.

Assistance has also been given in providing producers, processors, and distributors with current information on public and private programs that pertain to particular commodities. In New York State, work with wholesale egg buyers has led to the formation of an association of New York State egg buyers dedicated to improving egg marketing.

## **FARMING THE ECONOMIC WAY**

During the year, extension workers made a rapid adjustment in their economic programs to meet the needs of the defense mobilization effort. This adjustment was made relatively easy by the nature of the regular work. At both Federal and State levels, economists have been concentrating their efforts on developing four broad programs—farm planning, releasing current economic information, labor utilization, and understanding the national economy.

### **Farm Planning**

At the Federal level, extension economists worked with various Department of Agriculture committees in planning production guides and cooperating in the development of a production-capacity study. Special attention was also given to the educational campaign in the South aimed at increased cotton production.

Farm-planning work and business-analysis activities were conducted through farm-accounting and balanced-farming associations in the Central States, through demonstration farms in the Southern States, through enterprise-record cooperators in California, through special farm-planning meetings in Indiana, and by means of general farm-management contacts in all the States.



### **Balanced Farming Pays**

Balanced farming in the extension program means that, with the assistance of the Extension Service, farm families consider the resources available to them—land, family labor, livestock, equipment, and finances—and then develop a farming plan to make the best possible use of these resources. A good example was in Missouri, where nearly 19,000 farms operated under the extension balanced-farming plan. Records show that this Missouri program increased cooperating farmers' income by 30 to 100 percent.

### **Current Economic Information**

The major item of economic information is outlook material. Throughout the country outlook work included the preparation of an annual outlook statement, a series of current information releases, and timely statements on special problems, as well as economic handbooks, charts, and slides for the use of the whole extension staff.

In the Pacific Northwest, the neighboring States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana carried out a somewhat special type of outlook program. This was because of the wide variation of commodities and types of farming in the area. Each State issued a regular outlook circular, then developed as many special commodity and local-area adaptations as time permitted, and trained county agents in using this information. All the States emphasized the importance of including production specialists and other staff members in the work to make outlook information a continuous, integral part of the total extension program.

### **Labor Utilization**

It seemed desirable during the year to review some of Extension's Second World War experiences, and to consider how they might be applied to the present labor crisis on farms. A group of extension workers from several States came to Washington, D. C., and outlined suggested phases of work. These included work simplification, instruction in improved labor methods, training of seasonal workers, labor relations and management, labor-saving equipment, farm work planning, community cooperation, farm-labor housing, camp management, and general farm-labor information, all of which became parts of the programs of extension workers.

The Extension Service continued its cooperation with the Displaced Persons Commission. Five State and county extension workers and a farmer went to Europe to screen qualified farmer workers.

### **Farm Financing**

The Extension Service continued to provide timely information on current land values and on credit terms. The number of conferences with lenders was also increased, in the hope that credit agencies might be kept up to date on advances in technical agriculture and on the needed adjustments in farm operations that would cause farmers to use more credit.

Other farm-financing problems that received increasing attention were father-and-son business arrangements, better leases, transfers of property to members of the younger generation, and farm-family insurance programs. Much of this information was directed to young people through 4-H Club and older-youth programs.

### **Farmer Cooperatives**

Farmer cooperatives have a major influence both directly and indirectly in improving off-the-farm business facilities serving farmers. This is a factor of special importance in production for defense. The Extension Service has continued and broadened its educational program with farmer cooperatives. Also, in recent years, extension workers have come to realize that there is a need for a fuller understanding of cooperatives on the part of young farm people. As a result, 4-H Clubs now offer programs to provide young people with information.

Some of the information on the phases of cooperatives given to adults and youth alike were (1) the possibilities and limitations of farmer cooperatives; (2) whether there is an economic need for a cooperative; (3) the steps to take in organizing; (4) sound methods of financing; (5) proper accounting and auditing procedure; (6) maintaining members; and (7) public relations.

About 20 State marketing economists took part in a cooperative Education Workshop at Stillwater, Okla., under the auspices of the American Institute of Cooperation. Tennessee, Texas, and Oklahoma also conducted individual personnel-training conferences on cooperatives for their specialists and county agents.

### **WOMEN HELP THEMSELVES**

A New England homemaker recently explained—

Home demonstration work is a voluntary on-the-job educational program for women. This program is carried into our homes and communities by home demonstration agents, assisted by women who serve as voluntary local leaders. We (the homemakers) study ways and means of improving family health and increasing family comfort and happiness. We are taking drudgery out of everyday tasks by modernizing our homes and by simplifying our work. We are bringing beauty into the home through study of color and design.

The interests of home demonstration women have advanced far beyond the four walls of their homes. We have taken the logical step from better homes to better communities. We sponsor health clinics, hot lunches in schools, libraries, and community beautification programs. We also recognize other factors which affect the well-being of our families, such as problems of good government, international understanding and good will. Our home demonstration program is fundamental.

This "on-the-job" educational program, which helps women to help themselves, was responsible for improvements in 3,332,000 of the country's homes last year. Of this total, 62 percent were farm families, and the other 38 percent urban or nonfarm families. Membership in home demonstration clubs, showing an increase over that for the preceding year, totaled 1,408,700. This represented 60,400 groups.



### **The Volunteer Local Leader an Important Key**

County home demonstration agents received the aid of 502,150 local leaders in carrying home demonstration programs into homes. This is an increase of 75 percent in the number of leaders now serving over the total number 10 years ago. Last year, these leaders held more than 250,000 meetings on their own in which county home demonstration agents did not need to participate.

A supervisor of home demonstration work in California said, "The volunteer leader is an important key to successful extension teaching in home economics."

### **Ways of Improving Family Health**

Good health is essential to adequate national defense. It is very important to maximum farm and factory production, as well as to family well-being. During the year, extension health activities centered around early diagnosis of illness, prompt care of injury and disease, immunization of children, sanitation, good nutrition, and farm and home safety measures.

Extension workers, including local leaders, helped more than 500,000 families to obtain information on matters of health and hygiene.

In the work in nutrition, which plays a part in good health, extension workers assisted 1,535,800 families in improving their diets, 1,477,200 in the home production of food, and 1,629,600 with problems relating to food preparation. In addition, the increased demand for information about the freezing of food was met when information and assistance in solving this problem were given to 850,000 homemakers.

### **Wise Spending of the Family Food Dollar**

Homemakers, particularly at this time, need to use their food dollars wisely. Helping homemakers to meet this need is an important part of most State programs. The consumer-education program during the year stressed how to select the qualities homemakers need, and was correlated with the consumer-marketing program, which gave information as to the best food buys of the week. Emphasis was also given on how to prepare food to conserve the greatest amount of nutrients, and how to combine foods in well-balanced, attractive meals. More than 500,000 families were assisted in solving food-buying problems in 1950.

### **Good Family Relationships Bring Happiness**

In these unsettled times, more and more families ask extension workers for help in strengthening their home and family life. Therefore, the work in this field is steadily increasing. During the year, extension agents assisted 392,000 families with problems of child development, and 471,700 in improving family relationships. Fathers—over 36,000 of them—as well as the mothers, took active part in this program. More than 550,000 children benefited.



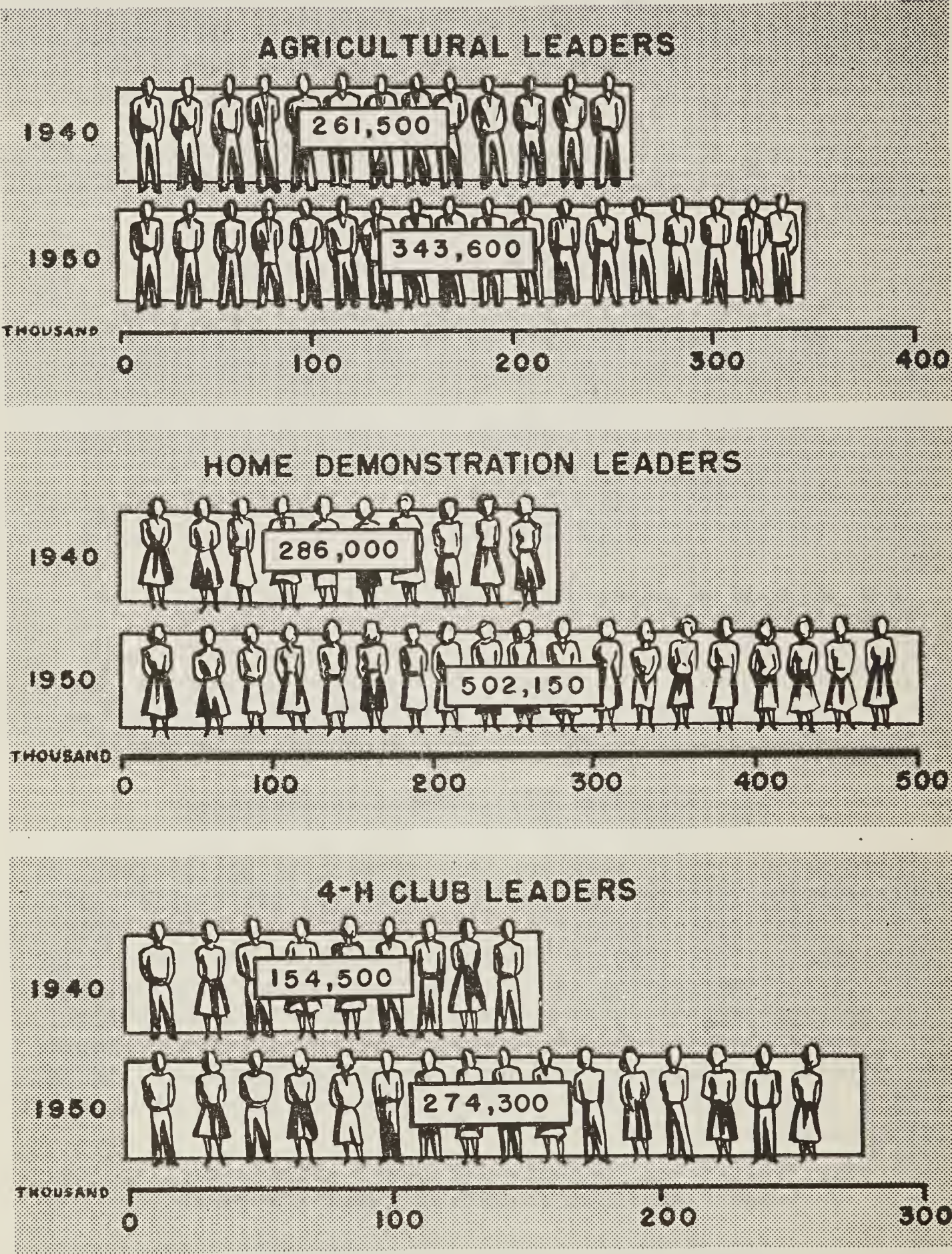


FIGURE 2.—More and more rural people are giving their time and energy as volunteer local extension leaders in helping their neighbors to learn better farm and home practices.



Emphasis was placed on family leisure-time interests. Music, reading, creative art, and other hobbies were suggested as excellent activities for all family members. Many home demonstration clubs have their own choruses which sing for their own enjoyment and for the enjoyment of others as well.

In Wisconsin, four leader-training meetings were held on the subject of mental health. At these meetings, 60 leaders were trained. Also, more and more 4-H Club members in all the States were stimulated to do project work in child care and personality development.

To get the menfolk into the family-relations program, many special projects were initiated in the several States. In New York, The Role of the Farmer was the theme; in New Jersey it was Predicting Success or Failure in Marriage; and in Ohio, Living Together in the Family received wide attention.

### **The Business Side of Family Life**

Successful family relationships depend in part on how well the business side of family living is handled. Therefore, extension agents concentrated on helping families to a better understanding of the significance of wills, inheritance laws, insurance programs, helping children to learn to manage money, how and where to keep business papers, when and how to use credit, how to keep home accounts, and financial "traps" for the unwary.

In making financial plans, 174,000 families received help and another 104,000 gained valuable assistance in keeping and using home accounts.

### **Taking Drudgery Out of Everyday Tasks**

Extension workers are helping to make the home a more pleasant place for women to work by establishing modern practices. An important part of this work was the promotion of the four-step plan, designed to save homemakers needless effort. Briefly, the plan is to (1) select a job and break it down into all its parts, (2) question every detail by thinking in terms of how the job can be done more easily and in less time, (3) develop a new, easier method for doing the job, and (4) practice doing the job the new way until it becomes a habit. Outstanding results were achieved in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, Montana, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Virginia.

### **Becoming and Suitable Clothes**

Making her home beautiful is only one small segment of the homemaker's job. Another is to keep herself looking attractive. One phase of this is to use care in selecting clothes. The homemaker must answer the question that was the title of a Maryland project, "Which of the new fashions can I wear?"

Many women make their own clothes, and Extension is ready to help them in this work. During the year, help was given to 1,171,500 homemakers in clothing construction, and assistance in solving selec-

tion problems was given to almost a million more. This is nearly triple the number who were aided on these two problems in 1940.

What happened in Oregon is typical of the way local leaders help in clothing programs. There, progressive workshops in clothing construction were held. In these, homemakers made simple cotton dresses the first year, better dresses the second, wool dresses the third, and suits the fourth. Local leaders were trained in color, line, and pattern selection, as well as in actual construction problems.

### **Good Government and International Understanding**

More homemakers each year turn to Extension for help in becoming more useful and intelligent citizens. In Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, programs were operating in this field or were being organized during the year.

Homemakers also want information that will improve their understanding of international organizations and policies. In this connection, the Extension Service, at the request of the farm-organization steering committee of the National Citizens' Committee on United Nations Day, cooperated in the United Nations flag-making project in 1950. This project was designed to help the American people to understand the United Nations, and to stimulate their interest in the organization.

In cooperation with the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work and others, Extension undertook the job of instructing women and girls in the making of the flags to be flown on United Nations Day. During the Betsy Ross project, as it was called, information on the United Nations was distributed and was discussed by the Nation's homemakers who made the flags.

This program is an outstanding example of what Extension can do in a short time, in utilizing its far-flung local-leader system. Though the program was not initiated until August 16, by the time United Nations Day—October 24—rolled around, 50,000 United Nations flags were ready to fly.

The United Nations flags made by the farm women and girls were flown along with the American flag in conformity with the flag code, which specifies how another flag or flags may be displayed with the flag of the United States of America.

### **YOUTH SAYS, "ABOVE ALL—FREEDOM"**

As a 4-H Club member and an alert citizen of our great Nation, I will earnestly work to preserve our deeply rooted spiritual heritage, our time-proved democratic Government for free men, and our vast wealth in manifold human and natural resources.

So reads the preamble to the 4-H Club's defense mobilization pledge, signifying the aim of the year's youth program.

Throughout the year, project work was developed, demonstrations were given, discussions conducted, and exhibits planned, all geared to helping build America's agriculture. The keynote of the 4-H Club program found expression in a new national exhibit entitled, "Defense in Depth," built around production, conservation, health, and other self-development projects for the nearly 2 million young people in club work last year.



## 4-H ENROLLMENT

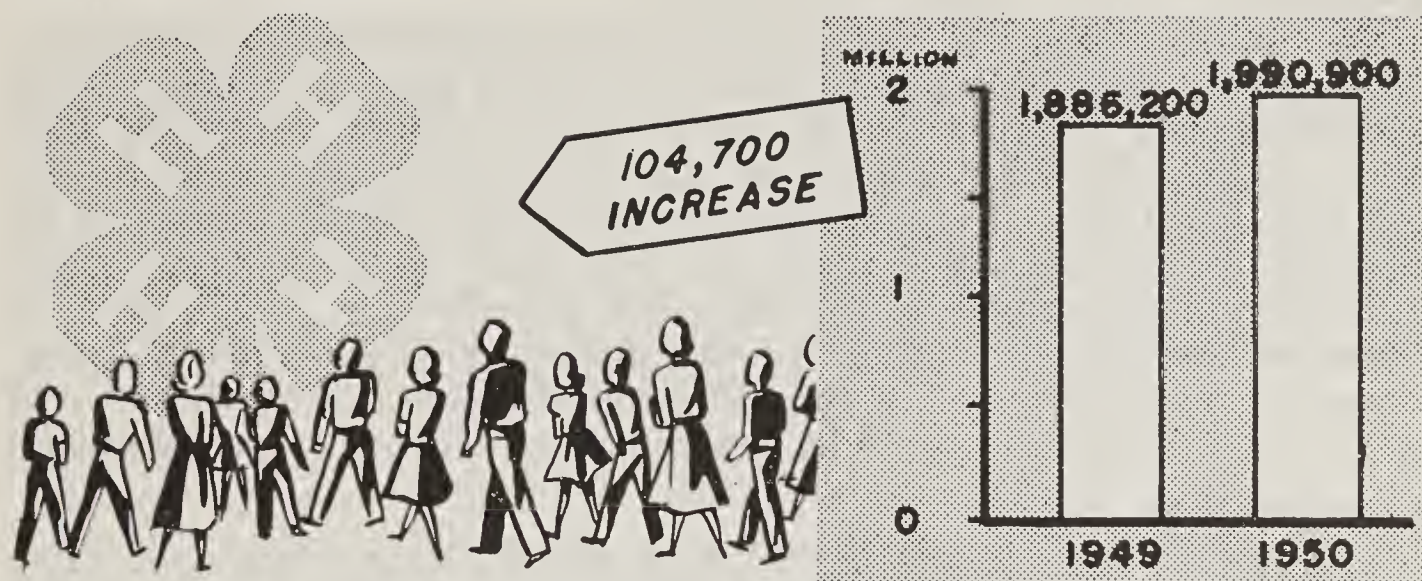


FIGURE 3.—The enrollment of boys and girls in 4-H Club work was higher than ever before.

### New Records Established

4-H Club members were so earnest in their defense efforts, that the year proved to be the greatest that 4-H work has ever seen. The enrollment of boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 years reached the highest level in history—1,990,900, which was 104,700 more than for the year before. The percentage of young people who satisfactorily completed project work in farming and homemaking subjects increased from 77.8 to 79.06 percent—another record. This was a great source of satisfaction to the 274,300 local leaders who helped to make the program such a success.

Also, during the year, 684,600 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Club work for the first time. This enrollment contributed to a grand total of nearly 15 million different boys and girls who have participated in the program at some time since the work was started.

### Progress Shown in Regular 4-H Projects

Stimulated by their responsibilities toward the defense effort, and mindful of their theme, "Working Together for World Understanding," the Nation's 4-H'ers expanded their project work in all phases in 1950.

#### *Food production*

As a part of the National 4-H Defense Mobilization Program, 4-H members produced more food during the year than in any previous year. More than 100,000 acres of garden products were grown, and 500,000 additional acres of food crops. 4-H members also raised more than a million head of livestock, including dairy cattle, sheep, beef cattle, and hogs; and over 9 million chickens, turkeys, and other fowls. In all this work in food production, careful attention was given to improved methods of breeding, cultivation, pest control, feeding, marketing, and other practices that augmented the family food supply and, in turn, the family income.



***Food preservation and preparation***

An excellent showing was made by 4-H members in preserving the surplus food produced on the home front, and thus stretching much-needed family dollars. In all, more than 2 million quarts of food were frozen and 8 million quarts were canned according to recommended practices. A large quantity of food was also preserved by brining, curing, drying, or storing. The work in food preservation was often accompanied by the planning, preparation, and serving of meals in keeping with family dietary needs. 4-H members planned, prepared, and served more than 20 million meals during the year in addition to doing other work in baking and in preparing special dishes.

***Conservation***

Indicative of the increasing interest in soil and water conservation as America's number-one problem, was the large increase in the number of 4-H members who conducted projects or activities concerned with soil and water conservation. More than 186,000 members participated in such projects as mapping the home farm, terracing, contour strip cropping, and other conservation practices. Many 4-H members also attended State conservation camps, where special training was provided. Over 32,000 members were enrolled in 4-H forestry work involving nearly 80,000 acres of woodland. These 4-H'ers, through their forestry activities, gained desirable attitudes toward the need for conserving our forest resources.

***Farm engineering***

4-H members are becoming increasingly interested in the use of electric power and machinery on the farm in relation to operating labor-saving equipment, lighting buildings, pumping water, and making repairs. As a result, reports indicate a considerable increase over other years in the number of 4-H members enrolled in both tractor maintenance and electrical demonstration projects. In all, nearly 81,000 were enrolled. In addition, articles made and repaired totaled more than 185,000, and engineering work in water and soil conservation involved 186,100 farms.

***Farm and home management***

Reports indicate that management on the farm and in the home is being increasingly stressed in 4-H work. Club members are recognizing the importance of farming as a highly complicated business as well as a way of life. Likewise, more significance is being attached to the management of the home in saving both time and labor. In 1950, for example, nearly 340,000 4-H young people kept personal accounts—a substantial increase in money-management projects over those in the preceding year. Many 4-H members also learned to understand the place and functions of farm cooperatives through participation in cooperative business ventures of their own or as members of cooperatives. Buying livestock for projects, selling livestock or other products raised, buying feed and fertilizers, insuring livestock, and obtaining credit were some of the business projects of these young people.



### ***Home improvement and beautification***

Along with increased farm income has come increased interest on the part of 4-H'ers in activities pertaining to home improvement and beautification. In this field, all previous records were surpassed. 4-H Club members improved nearly 120,000 rooms, landscaped more than 130,000 home grounds, and made more than 800,000 articles which added attractiveness to their homes and communities. Through such activities, the young people gained a knowledge of the principles involved and the materials used in making the home more attractive and convenient at minimum cost.

### ***Clothing***

A new record was set last year in 4-H clothing work. Nearly 2,250,000 garments were made or repaired by the 650,000 young women enrolled in the 4-H clothing project. Stories of achievement indicate that these members, more than ever before, made an earnest effort to acquire the knowledge necessary to select and care for clothing suitable for various occasions and the skills needed for clothing construction. Also, through the large number of 4-H dress revues held at local, State, and national levels, much encouragement was given to the attainment of the basic objectives of the clothing project, as well as to developing the personal characteristics of grace, poise, good posture, and good grooming. Another outcome of the clothing work was the service rendered by 4-H Club girls in sewing for other members of the family including the children. Thus, through their club training, these 4-H girls were able to share with their mothers the responsibilities of the home.

### ***Child care***

As the defense effort made new demands on farm people, it became increasingly evident that more and more 4-H young people would be called upon to take care of younger children. To meet this growing demand, an effort was made to make available to the 22,000 club members enrolled in child-care projects more literature and other aids relating to child care. Special guidance was given to many members undertaking such responsibilities. In all phases of child care, 4-H members received special guidance relative to food, clothing, play, and the development of desirable attitudes and habits in children.

### ***Good health for a strong America***

Added impetus was given to 4-H health activities by the national-defense program. Nearly 750,000 club members improved their own health and cooperated in improving health conditions in their homes and communities. More than 300,000 other members had periodic health examinations—a substantial increase over the number in the previous year. Thousands also developed desirable health habits and attitudes toward proper foods, clothing, exercise, and personal hygiene. At many 4-H Club meetings, members discussed ways of serving the community through developing better health conditions. Such work included the improvement of local water supplies, proper care of milk, purchase of hospital supplies, disease-prevention campaigns, removal of accident hazards, and building and equipping home medicine chests.

### **Learning To Live Together**

One of the best opportunities that young people have for learning to live together is provided at summer 4-H camps. Last year, 7,000 4-H Club camps were operated, with an enrollment of nearly 340,000. This was a large gain over enrollment in any previous year.

In several States, 4-H foundations are getting their start, established with the idea of raising money for regional 4-H Club camps especially designed to meet the needs of young people.

These 4-H Camps, as well as the 4-H short courses held at various land-grant colleges, have helped to focus attention on the National 4-H Club Camp held each year in the Nation's Capital. To this camp are sent the most outstanding club members in each State and Territory. Reports indicate that the young people who attend are developing from it not only a deeper appreciation of the ideals that have shaped our National and State Governments, but a better understanding of present functions of Government.

4-H Club members return to their homes and communities from these camps strengthened in their determination to make the most of themselves, and to improve every opportunity for becoming more worthy members of their communities.

### **Achieving Higher Standards**

Nearly 500,000 4-H Club members learned to evaluate their own accomplishments through judging work at meetings and other 4-H events during the year. This helped to raise the quality of their own work, as well as that of others. Among the many examples of achievement was that of the Maryland 4-H dairy team, which represented the United States at the world dairy-judging event for youth in England and won the world title. Queen Elizabeth presented the team trophy. Tours to observe better practices are another means for raising the quality of 4-H Club work. During the year, nearly 18,000 such tours were held, involving nearly 700,000 members and local leaders.

Also, 24,000 4-H achievement days were held, with a total attendance of nearly 4,500,000 members, parents, and leaders, and their friends. This was an outstanding increase over the numbers in the previous year. Most of these 4-H achievement events were linked closely to National 4-H Club Week observance. During the week, the attention of the Nation was focused on recognition of the achievements of 4-H Club members, and the significant part played by parents and local volunteer leaders.

### **Developing Leadership**

In all phases of the 4-H Club program, members are helped to gain an understanding of the major characteristics that should be developed in order to become a leader, and to learn ways and means for developing leadership. But, most of all, an effort has been made to help these young people learn to appreciate the enduring values of sound leadership in a democratic society.



During the year, nearly 70,000 members enrolled in a project called "junior leadership." An example of this work is the story of a 4-H girl from Kentucky who took full responsibility for leading a club of 21 younger members. Under her leadership, this 4-H Club sponsored a bookmobile, which brought books to young and old alike. She also taught her club members games and 4-H songs in addition to the project work, and helped to conduct a homemakers' picnic. Similar stories can be found wherever junior leadership is emphasized.

### **Youth and Adults Work Together**

There was increased endeavor during the year to give older 4-H members more actual experience in planning and leadership on the basis that if youth can do the job, why should adults stand in their way? This know-how not only qualifies young people for leadership, but gives them confidence, stimulates them to do things themselves, and, as a result, builds their characters. Studies show that in addition to character building, 4-H members remain in the work longer and take more interest in it when the practice of youth participation is followed.

The increased representation of 4-H members at national conferences is perhaps the most outstanding example of 4-H member participation along with adults in the development of common programs. The most important participation from the 4-H member point of view, was that in the President's Midcentury Conference on Children and Youth, in which many 4-H'ers were included.

### **Democracy in Action**

Many varied opportunities for the development of leadership and good citizenship are provided through regular 4-H Club meetings, often rated as having the greatest potentialities for such development. During the year, even greater emphasis was placed on the importance of this phase of the work. As club members elected their own officers, conducted their own meetings, planned and carried on their own programs, and discussed their own responsibilities in home and community development, they learned to abide by the decisions of the club group and to accept personal responsibility.

In many States, in order to further democratic procedures, the 4-H Clubs of each county organized 4-H federations or councils. Reports show a substantial increase in their number. These county federations and councils assisted in determining policies and in planning and carrying out county 4-H activities.

### **A New National 4-H Club Center**

Perhaps the outstanding 4-H event of the year was the purchase, and dedication on February 14, 1951, of a National 4-H Club Center by the National 4-H Club Foundation. This property, located in the environs of Washington, D. C., will be operated as a national headquarters and training center, primarily for 4-H Clubs and other

Extension Service groups. Its main purposes are expressed in the words on the Founders' Scroll:

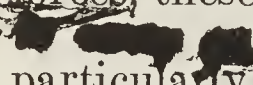
Founded on faith in God and the democratic ideals of our republic, and dedicated to the fourfold development of rural youth, this Center is established to contribute to knowledge, character, love, honor, and dignity among all peoples.

### WORKING WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

The program of work with young men and women 18 to 30 years of age, one of Extension's most rapidly expanding fields, continued its development during the year. Extension agents worked with 339,900 young men and women, an increase of nearly 24 percent over the number in the preceding year. Organized extension older-youth groups increased in number from 1,805 to 2,312, and the number of organized nonextension groups asking Extension for help rose from 3,740 to 5,234.

This growth is a reflection of the increased recognition being given to the special needs of this significant age group. New and improved methods are being found to help these young people prepare for farming and homemaking, to become established in them, to develop leadership and the habit of responsible citizenship, and to build personality and character for the adult tasks immediately ahead.

Leader and officer training programs were conducted by most States to help organized young men's and women's groups to plan and carry out their own programs more effectively. Regional conferences, such as the Ohio-West Virginia and the Pennsylvania-New York-New Jersey meetings, increased in number. Broader national and international issues were more frequently discussed at local, State, and regional meetings.

The Korean conflict had a direct impact on this age group, but the continued growth of their activities indicates that satisfactory adjustments are being made. Along with their assumption of more responsibility on the farm, in the home, and in industry, and the armed forces, these young men and women continued, with Extension's help,  at rural youth's proud tradition of self-help. This was particularly true in social and educational fields, and in service to their communities.

### The International Farm Youth Exchange

One of Extension's most significant projects in promoting world understanding is the rapidly expanding International Farm Youth Exchange. Now in its fourth year, this project for young men and women and 4-H Club members has thus far made it possible for 148 rural young people to travel abroad to live and work with farm families in 22 different countries. In doing this, they have grown to understand the problems of agriculturists of these countries, and in turn have carried information about the United States to the people there.

As another part of the project, young people from abroad came to this country for the same purposes. The project is a two-way, co-operative activity in which both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of State assist.



## OLDER YOUTH PROGRAM

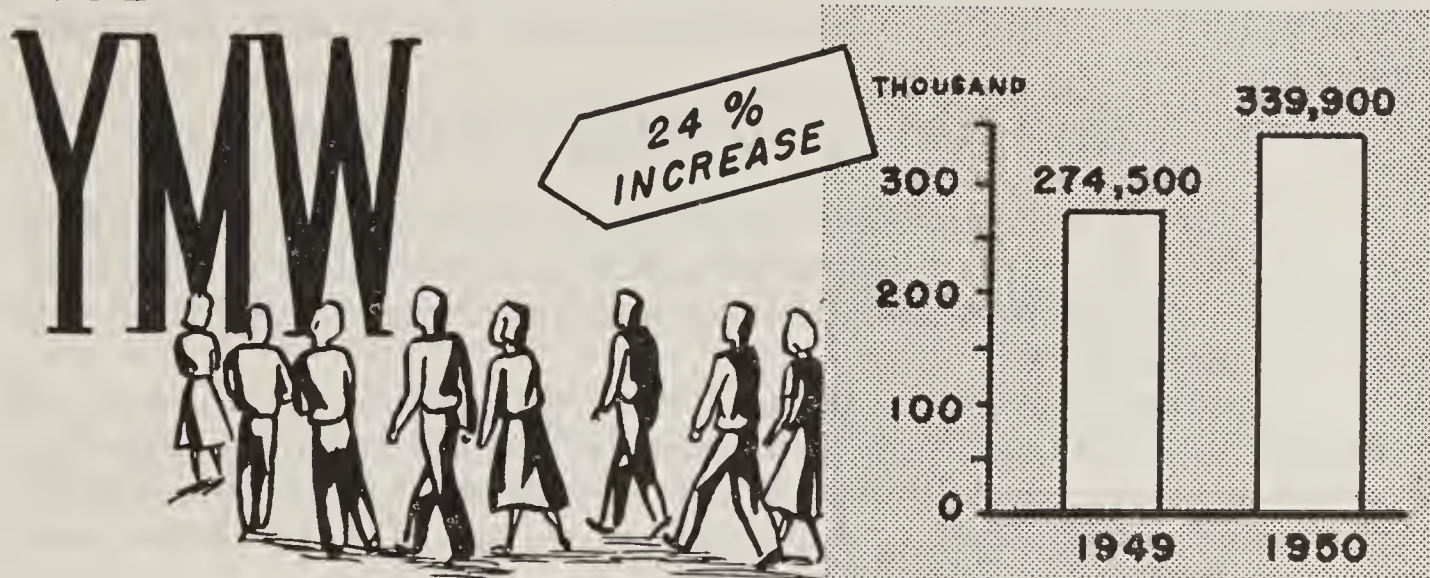


FIGURE 4.—Nearly 24 percent more young men and women participated in extension programs especially planned for them than participated the year before.

According to the International Farm Youth Exchange plan, when young people from the United States return home, they are expected to tell the story of their experiences and observations. A delegate from Indiana's dairy country, while abroad, made a special trip to Holland to find out about Dutch dairying, so that he could report on this phase of agriculture, which is important in his own community.

In telling the story of his experiences, the average delegate gave 78 talks to more than 7,700 persons, wrote 18 news and magazine articles, and appeared on 9 radio or television programs.

Through the IFYE program, these "grass roots ambassadors" have strengthened friendships and developed in young people of the United States, a deeper, more sympathetic understanding of youth and farm life beyond this country—an important factor in developing world peace.

## FAMILY TEAMWORK MEANS BETTER FARMING

The annual report of one State says:

Farming as a way of life should have as its goal making the farm operator's life, and the lives of those dependent on him, healthy, happy, and pleasurable. To attain this goal, each farm family must plan and manage the farm and home efficiently for productive effort. It is the responsibility of Extension to aid in attaining such an end.

In helping families to make plans for cooperative effort, extension workers made thousands of farm and home visits. The families, in turn, opened their farms and homes to neighbors, who could see what was accomplished and profit from this type of result demonstration.

Kentucky, where an organized program in this field has been in operation for some time, made a study of the value to the family of working out plans together. In every instance, the families were reported to be highly pleased with the help they received from the State extension service.

The number of families the Extension Service can handle with this type of aid will probably continue to be limited because of lack of personnel. For this reason such assistance probably will be given



largely to young farm families. There were 60,200 farm families that developed farm and home plans during the year under Extension guidance.

### FARM SAFETY—A FAMILY PROJECT

Farm safety is a family affair, and interest in it is increasing among farm people. In times of emergency, such as these, safety is especially important. More than 726,000 farm families engaged directly in this work during the year.

An important part of the safety work was training, in which more than 214,000 farm families were assisted in first aid and home nursing. In addition, more than 699,000 farmers cooperated in the prevention of farm and forest fires, and 572,000 members of 4-H Clubs were trained in fire and accident prevention.

Farm safety is a year-round extension program in every State and county. The work is highlighted through cooperation with three national campaigns—Spring Clean-Up Week, National Farm Safety Week, and National Fire-Prevention Week. Fact sheets and farm press and radio packets are supplied to all county extension workers in advance of these observances. State farm-safety committees in most States head such extension work.

Many public and private organizations are vitally interested in the problem of farm safety, and lend valuable aid to extension workers. Cooperation in National Farm Safety Week observance, for example, is with the National Farm Safety Council; in both Spring Clean-Up Week and National Fire-Prevention Week, cooperation is with the National Fire-Protection Association. Close cooperation is also maintained constantly with the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, the National Education Association, the American National Red Cross, the National Fire Waste Council, the United States Public Health Service, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Safety Council.

### GROW MORE, PRESERVE MORE, USE MORE

Because of an increasing demand for food, one of the first steps in agricultural mobilization was initiation by the Secretary of Agriculture of an expanded home-gardening and food-preservation program. On February 6 the Secretary called on the Extension Service to assume leadership of the program, saying, "The value of home garden production in improving the diets and health of our people, especially those families with limited food budgets, is especially important under present conditions."

The extension program called for an orderly and gradual expansion of the home growing and processing of food, with the goal, Grow More, Preserve More, Use More. It was aimed at (1) expanding existing gardening programs, (2) strengthening extension work in food preservation, particularly to improve diets, (3) encouraging people without gardens to use and preserve products when they were available in quantity locally, and (4) especially encouraging the increased use of tomatoes and green and leafy vegetables. Extension home demonstration agents assisted 1,576,200 families during the year with food-preservation problems alone.



Without exception, State extension services responded to the challenge. A Nation-wide survey of public opinion indicates that 17 million families raised some vegetables or fruits in their gardens in the fiscal year 1951. Eighty-two percent of the farm families and 31 percent of the nonfarm families interviewed said they had home gardens. Nearly half of all families interviewed expected to can or freeze fruits or vegetables during the year.

Indicative of the public interest in home gardens was the report from New Hampshire, where a home-garden handbook, to be issued in 10 timely chapters, was offered to the public. There were 1,500 requests received the first week after a single announcement was made through the press and over the radio.

### IMPROVING THE COMMUNITY

Community improvement and community action go hand in hand with extension work. These factors are especially important today, because they are a part of helping to preserve democratic ideas and processes, which, after all, is the basic objective of defense mobilization. Extension, on request, helped in fitting church programs to community needs and in improving town-country relationships, and has trained rural leaders. It also helped to unite local groups on community-wide projects on such subjects as health, recreation, community beautification, conservation, and marketing.

Throughout the country extension agents assisted 34,100 communities in improving their recreational facilities, 57,600 community groups with organization problems, nearly 7,000 communities in obtaining library facilities, 7,900 communities in improving school grounds, and 2,266 communities in building community houses.

Today, 25 States have full-time community-relations specialists, and several other States draw upon teaching and research specialists for extension assistance in this field. In addition to working with communities, these specialists carry on other educational activities in the field of organization and rural sociology for improving extension work in its relation to rural life.

However, the greatest accomplishments of extension work in community improvement and rural sociology are not merely new buildings, health facilities, or organizations. They are increased community spirit and pride, greater teamwork, stronger feelings of self-reliance on the part of communities in doing things themselves, and greater leadership abilities. These are the essence of real community development, happier rural living, and true freedom.

### RECREATION IS IMPORTANT

Because of its importance in strengthening rural community life and maintaining high morale during the emergency, recreation continued to be one of the important phases of extension education. Special emphasis was given to providing recreation methods for improving community meetings, recreation for 4-H camps and youth groups, and home and community recreation to help relieve personal tensions and provide relaxation near the homes of families busy producing for defense.



During the year, 723,600 families in 2,416 counties were assisted in improving home recreation, and 34,100 communities and neighborhoods in 2,253 counties were assisted in improving their recreational facilities. Nearly 250,000 4-H Club members received definite training in recreation leadership, 248,000 in music appreciation, 126,000 in arts and crafts, and 199,000 in wildlife and nature lore.

Recreation is looked upon by rural people with greater favor now than ever before. Mechanization has lightened farm work, ease of travel has increased interest in community life, and groups now recognize the value of special activities for improving their meetings and organizations.

Today, 21 States have one or more full-time specialists in extension recreation, and many others use the part-time assistance of other qualified personnel. These specialists carry on extension recreation education largely through leadership training.

The States publish bulletins and leaflets on recreation designed to help rural leaders. Many States have county or district leadership-training institutes of 1 or 2 days' length where leaders of 4-H Clubs, home demonstration groups, churches, schools, farm organizations, and civic groups come together to learn about such activities as group singing, folk games, and handicrafts, to take back to their respective communities. Arkansas had more than 50 such meetings during the year attended by more than 2,000 rural leaders; and Oregon had 74. Also, more than 10,000 rural leaders were given recreation training in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Extension's primary aim in all its recreation education activities was to help rural people help themselves in developing recreation for improvement of rural home and community life. This was done by helping them to analyze their needs, plan programs, organize for community action, and provide for them leadership training in recreation skills. County extension planning committees, more and more, have been requesting this kind of assistance. They realize that adequate recreation is an important part of healthy and happy rural living.

### EXTENSION MOVES INTO THE CITIES

Almost one-third of the families influenced by some phase of the extension program during the year were from nonfarm and urban areas. The total was 2,147,500, an increase over that for the year before. Of this total, 963,700 were assisted with agricultural problems, 1,280,600 with homemaking problems, and 357,500 nonfarm youth were enrolled in 4-H Clubs.

In agriculture, the subject-matter fields receiving the most attention in urban areas were gardening, horticulture, landscaping, floriculture, and poultry production. Agricultural agents spent nearly 15 percent of their time last year working with nonfarm men.

Programs for urban work among homemakers are organized in some States: Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. All these States have full-time agents for urban work.

Besides the work carried on by full-time urban agents, extension workers in home economics gave an average of 20 percent of their



time to nonfarm women. They built their urban programs around the subjects of health and nutrition, household management and equipment, home furnishings, clothing, consumer food marketing, family economics, and home landscaping.

Spearheaded by the successful 4-H Club work carried on in urban communities during the two World Wars, Extension's youth work has steadily expanded to reach more and more young people living off farms, particularly as more funds have become available. At present, urban 4-H work has been established on a sound basis in such metropolitan areas as Spokane, Wash.; Portland, Oreg.; Denver, Colo.; and Syracuse, N. Y. The urban 4-H work has centered around such projects as gardening, nutrition, and health; clothing and textiles; landscaping; poultry production; and home beautification.

The work has been given added impetus because more and more city people are learning about the 4-H program and what it is doing to develop worth-while out-of-school activities and leadership abilities that equip young people for rich and satisfying home and community living.

### UNDERSTANDING PUBLIC QUESTIONS

There never was a time when it was more important than it is now for every person to participate in the development of national programs and policies, and to take part in carrying them out. That is why the Extension Service doubled its efforts during the year in encouraging rural people to discuss questions of public policy.

Four major issues were selected for discussion, in light of the mobilization program: Inflation, including price stabilization and controls; international relations; the interrelationships of agriculture and other segments of the economy; and agricultural production policy.

Some of the problems rural people need to solve can be solved by local groups. However, many require State-wide, and even regional understanding and effort. One successful technique used included town-country meetings, in which agricultural problems were brought to the attention of urban people.

During the year, five conferences were conducted to advance educational programs concerning national issues. One conference brought together the leaders from the several States. The other four were scheduled one in each of the four extension regions, and were well attended by both county agents and State specialists.

The way in which much of extension public-policy work was handled is illustrated by the program in Indiana. There, public problems were presented through the use of publications, and State, district, and county meetings. Forty-one such meetings were held in the State, with an attendance of 2,365 persons. At these meetings, long-time agricultural price and income programs were discussed.

Assistance was also given to various Indiana farm groups and organizations. This consisted mostly of the presentation of material, and the giving of advice in connection with various agricultural programs.

Two articles dealing with agricultural policy were also prepared for the Indiana economic and marketing publication, which goes to 25,000 farm people in the State. A number of talks and special articles also were prepared for the press and radio.



## NEGRO FAMILIES MAKE GAINS

The number of Negro families reached by Extension is showing a definite upward trend each year, and in 1950 extension work with these families made more substantial gains than ever before. A total of 435,000 families received benefits from the extension program during the year. This total included 329,200 farm families and 105,800 non-farm and urban families.

Marked progress was made in work in budgeting and in planning the needs of farm-family units. Special help was given to those farmers who had insufficient food, shelter, and clothing to budget. Here again, extension agents wisely followed the practical rule of "doing first things first," as well as one thing at a time. In 1950, as in prior years, extension agents devoted themselves largely to the task of helping farm people to increase their production and their income and to make their homes more comfortable.

In specific fields of work, 285,300 Negro farm families improved their agricultural practices as a result of extension work, 248,900 improved their homemaking methods, and 199,700 families had young people enrolled in 4-H Club projects.

To achieve these results, Negro extension agents made 355,700 farm and home visits, answered 562,650 office and telephone calls, distributed 863,900 bulletins, published 14,000 news articles, and appeared on 2,099 radio programs. 4-H Club members were helped by 1,133 tours and by 1,357 achievement days, held under the supervision of the agents. The combined attendance at these tours and achievement days was 312,200.

The most substantial improvement made in extension teaching in Negro work during the year was shown in the efficiency and preparedness of the professional personnel. The desire to meet the increasing demands made upon them as a result of the emergency caused the agents to make more strenuous efforts than ever before to improve themselves. An increasing number of agents took special educational courses in colleges, universities, and at extension schools.

### The Agricultural Program

The phase of the agricultural program involving increased production centered around the problems of helping farmers to obtain improved varieties of seed, to use lime and fertilizers correctly, and to control plant and insect diseases. For instance, 45,600 farmers were assisted in obtaining improved corn varieties, 32,100 in obtaining cotton varieties, and another 30,400 in obtaining vegetable varieties. Also, agricultural agents helped Negro farmers with problems of livestock production, conservation, and marketing. In conservation, 46,900 farmers were assisted in using green-manure or cover crops correctly, and another 40,550 were helped to plan programs for better rotation of crops.

The homemaking program centered around the problems of nutrition and health, clothing, home management, parent education, and community life. In nutrition and health, the diets of 141,500 Negro families were improved as a result of extension work. Assistance was given to 109,400 families in problems of food preparation



and to another 166,150 families in problems relating to food preservation. The expanded work in this field is directly in line with the objectives of the defense effort.

In the field of home management, 39,200 families were assisted during the year with time-management problems, 22,300 with keeping home accounts, 23,400 with financial planning problems, and nearly 20,000 in developing home industries as a supplementary source of family income. In clothing, 94,800 homemakers were helped with construction, 77,200 with remodeling, and 72,100 with selection.

The subjects of family relationships and community development received increased attention during the year. More than 32,000 families were assisted with child-development problems, 39,300 in improving family relationships, and 61,400 in improving home recreational habits.

The work in home improvement was an outstanding feature of the year's program. Extension agents helped 13,600 families to remodel their homes, and another 5,400 to construct new ones. They also assisted 7,800 families in installing sewage, water, and heating systems. With Extension's help last year, 33,800 kitchens were improved and 38,600 other rooms remodeled. The home grounds of 47,300 families were also improved with Extension's help.

The more than 300,000 young people enrolled in Negro 4-H Club work completed a total of 590,300 projects. Most of the boys concentrated their project work on home gardens, corn, poultry, and swine. Many of the girls also enrolled in poultry and home-gardening projects, but the majority worked in projects in home-ground beautification, food preparation and preservation, health, clothing, and home room improvement. The highest number of young people enrolled in any one project was 102,300 in home gardening.

Individual State programs for Negroes were conducted in Oklahoma and Louisiana. In Oklahoma, an active campaign on individual and community health was carried on. As part of this program 2,630 children received immunization shots. The testing of water in farm wells, and cooperation in the tuberculosis and cancer drives were also emphasized.

In Louisiana, the work among Negro families stressed the importance of home food production and preservation, the necessity for diversification of agricultural production, and home improvements on a self-help basis. The State report says that increasing skill of Negro farmers and homemakers was shown by the high quality of the exhibits displayed at State fairs during the year.

## COOPERATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

The Government brought 538 persons to this country during the year for training, under Extension's direction, in agricultural, home economics, and youth work. This training fell into four main categories—in-service training, young-farmer training, visiting-technician training, and the International Farm Youth Exchange program, which is discussed on page 28. In addition, 227 visitors were carried over from the preceding year, making a grand total of 765 visitors from other lands trained by Extension during the year.



There were 28 in-service trainees from Turkey here for a year's training under the provisions of the Economic Cooperation Administration program, and 34 German nationals here under the provisions of the State Department program for technical collaboration. These visitors had an opportunity to observe and understand the philosophy and operation of the American Cooperative Extension Service. The program helped them to realize the friendly attitude of the American people toward Turkey and Germany.

Participation in the program for young farmers in 1951 was more than double that for 1950. Some 242 young farmers from 10 countries—Denmark, France, French North Africa, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Ireland, and the United Kingdom—participated. These young men and women lived on American farms, and learned first-hand the problems of agriculture in the United States and the principles of our system of government. They were also given an opportunity to take an agricultural tour of the United States at their own expense.

A high light of the year's international work was Extension's cooperation in the program of Agricultural Missions, Inc. A 10-day seminar on extension work was given for 23 missionaries from Pakistan, India, Africa, Japan, Korea, Burma, Costa Rica, and Canada. This did a great deal to help carry the principles of Extension abroad.

### EDUCATIONAL METHODS USED

As stated earlier in this report, Extension placed much emphasis in 1950 on surveying its educational methods to see where improvements could be made. The statistical results of some of the methods extension workers used in reaching the public follow.

The most widely used method was personal contact. The number of personal contacts made by county extension workers alone totaled 20,567,150, an increase of half a million over the number made the previous year. Of these contacts, 8,432,700 were made through office calls, 8,390,450 more through telephone calls, and 3,744,000 through farm and home visits.

Another time-tested educational method was the meeting. Attendance at extension meetings reached an all-time high of 74,634,000. This was some 4½ million more than the previous year's total of 70,200,800. Of these, 82.3 percent attended meetings supervised by extension agents, and 17.7 percent went to meetings called by local leaders.

The great amount of work done by local voluntary leaders has been noted for some time. However, it is not always realized how much of the agent's time is devoted to training these leaders to assist in the extension program. In 1950, nearly 1 meeting in every 10 held by county agents was for the purpose of training leaders. More than 140,000 leader-training meetings were held, with an attendance of more than 3 million persons.

Five other widely used educational methods included tours, method demonstrations, result demonstrations, achievement days, and encampments. During the year, more than 32,000 tours were held with 1,600,000 persons participating; and nearly 800,000 method demon-



## ATTENDANCE AT EXTENSION MEETINGS

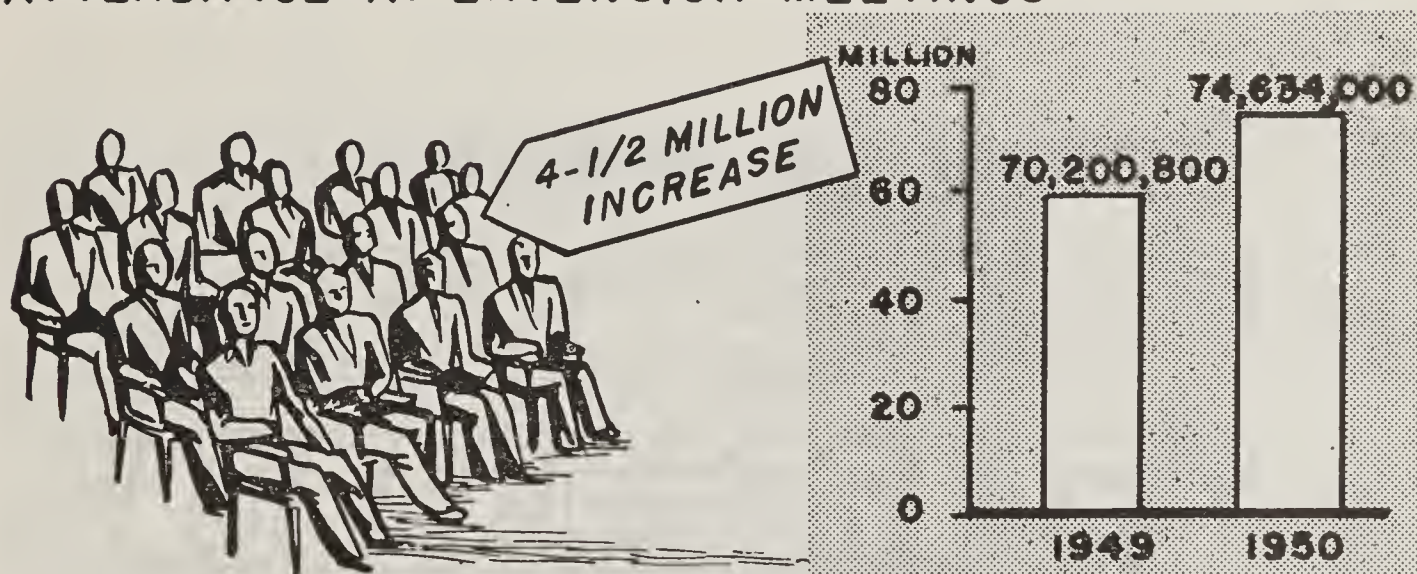


FIGURE 5.—To get help on farming and homemaking problems, more people attended extension meetings in 1950 than in 1949.

strations were given, attended by almost 16 million persons. Nearly 60,000 result demonstrations were presented to more than 2,500,000 persons; nearly 30,000 achievement days were held, which involved 6,500,000; and more than 8,000 encampments, with 400,000 in attendance, were sponsored by Extension.

## Public Information Channels

To reach large numbers of people quickly, effectively, and inexpensively with educational material, extension workers made widespread use of news and magazine feature articles, booklets and leaflets, and radio and television programs. These channels of mass communication disseminated information on many subjects, from planning a meal or making a dress to crop fertilization and the care of farm machinery.

During the year, agents wrote and had published almost a million news articles, appeared on more than 140,000 radio programs or provided material for them, and distributed more than 21 million bulletins. These totals were much higher than those for the previous year. This shows that, in the present emergency when time is important, agents are utilizing mass-communication mediums more than ever before.

Not included in the foregoing totals were thousands of news stories, magazine articles, and radio programs prepared in State extension offices. Information specialists held 24 training schools to help county workers write better news articles and make better radio presentations.

Visual aids help to tell what Extension wishes to teach. A national survey was conducted to find out the uses the various State extension services made of visual-aids materials. The results showed that 70,400 photographs, 24,100 art drawings, and 36 motion pictures were made and used to advantage during the year. The number of pictures taken was more than double that for the preceding year, more than two-thirds more art drawings were made than in the preceding year, and 50 percent more motion pictures were produced.



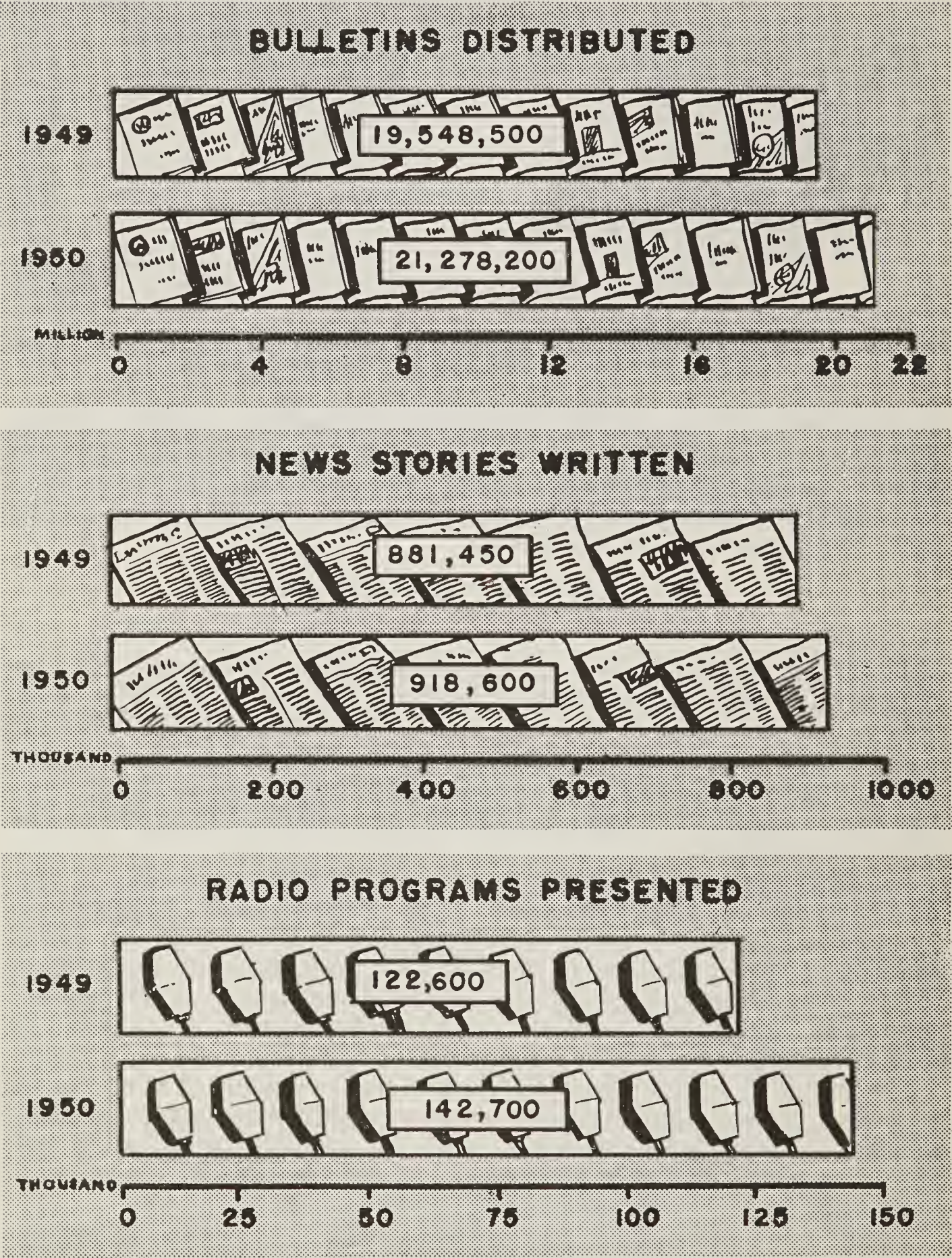


FIGURE 6.—County extension workers made increased use of teaching methods reaching large numbers of people.



### **In-Service Training**

Extension fully realizes that we are living in a rapidly changing world. Therefore, probably no other supervisory activity of the year equalled that of in-service training. From the national to the county level, agents, supervisors, and specialists attended some type of training school—short-term schools, workshops, clinics, seminars, and graduate schools. For example, 764, or 6.1 percent of the total number of extension workers in the country, attended at least one of the 8 special summer schools. This total topped that for 1949 by nearly 24 percent, showing that the agents, supervisors, and specialists are fully aware that they need new ideas to meet new situations.

An outstanding feature of the year's work was the regional school for Negro extension workers held at Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College in Texas. More than 10 percent of the Negro extension workers in the United States attended this school.

Ninety-five extension workers, representing 15 States and 1 Territory, were on cooperative study leave last year. Six of them were working for a doctor's degree, 48 for a master's degree, and the rest for other professional improvement.

### **Educational Research**

Knowing that they are working against time, extension workers are continually looking for better teaching methods and better ways of presenting educational material. Educational research helps them to find effective new methods.

During the year, 23 States carried on formal educational research, the greater part of it falling into the categories of administration and organization, program planning, the effectiveness of existing programs and teaching methods. Wide use is being made of the findings of educational research. To help improve their programs, extension workers, more and more, are evaluating their own efforts in the light of scientific surveys.

One specific project was a study on whether television, the newest mass-communication medium, could be used effectively as an extension teaching aid. The study found that when television was correctly used and supplemented by other extension teaching aids, such as bulletins, the results were highly satisfactory. This great new field has given Extension a fresh opportunity for mass education.

Another project surveyed every State extension service to analyze its public-relations pattern. Many worth-while ideas are expected to come from this project.

### **Cooperation With Other Government Agencies**

The Extension Service, as the educational agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, works in cooperation with other agencies of the Department and with other Federal agencies in carrying information to rural and urban people. In 1950, county extension agents devoted more than 154,000 days to working with such agencies and, in so doing, participated in more than 88,000 cooperative meetings.

Some of the agencies with which Extension cooperated heavily



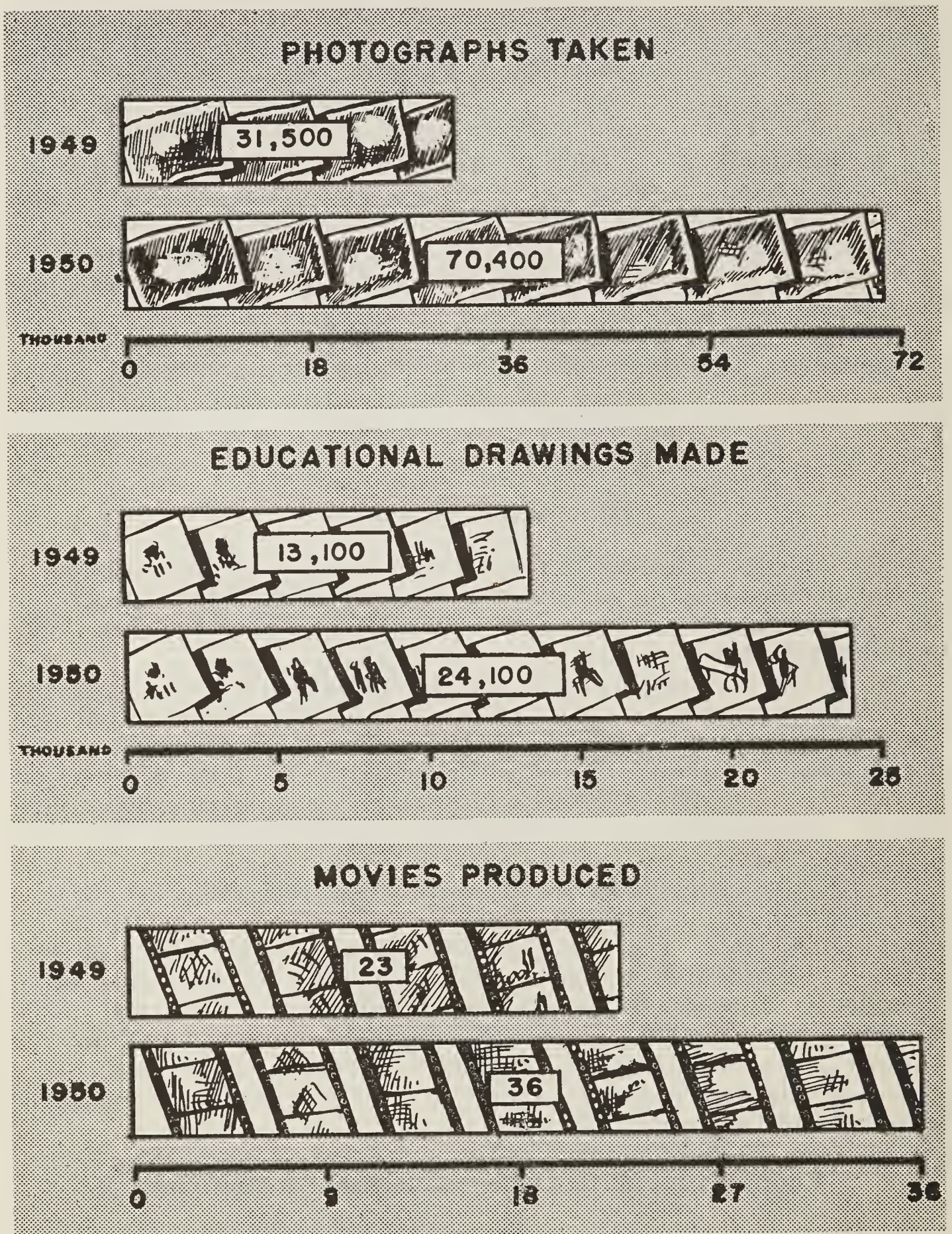


FIGURE 7.—Extension workers used many more visual aids in their educational programs in 1950 than they did the year before.



## EXTENSION WORKERS ATTEND REGIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL

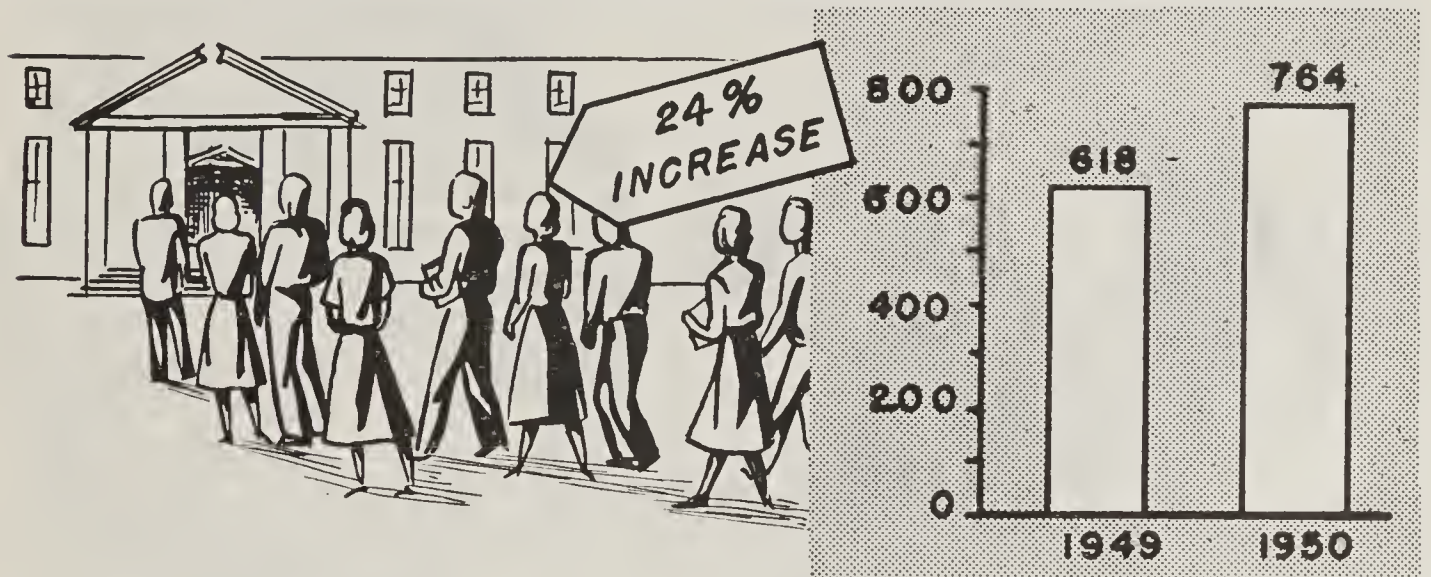


FIGURE 8.—Nearly 24 percent more extension workers attended regional summer schools during the year than in the preceding year.

during the year included the Farm Credit Administration, the Production and Marketing Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Agricultural Research Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration of the Department of Agriculture; the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor; the Tennessee Valley Authority; and the Social Security Administration and the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency. The Extension Service also cooperated with other agencies to a lesser extent.

### MONEY AND PEOPLE

The Cooperative Extension Service—Federal, State, and county—employed a total of 12,727 professional workers in the fiscal year 1951. The Service spent appropriated funds from all sources amounting to approximately \$75,800,000 in carrying out its educational program. (This included expenditures for the Federal office.)

### DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS

Section 3 of the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 provides that the sum of \$4,100,000 permanently appropriated each year shall be allotted annually to each State by the Secretary of Agriculture in the proportion which the rural population of each State bears to the total rural population of all the States as determined by the next preceding Federal census.

The same proviso applies to the allotment of the sum of \$500,000 authorized to be appropriated each year by the Capper-Ketcham Act of 1928. Section 21, Title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 authorizes an annual appropriation of \$12,000,000, of which \$11,020,000 shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States and the Territory of Hawaii as determined by the last preceding decennial census.

Ordinarily, the redistribution of these Cooperative Extension funds to the States on the basis of the new census is made for the second



## FAMILIES INFLUENCED BY EXTENSION

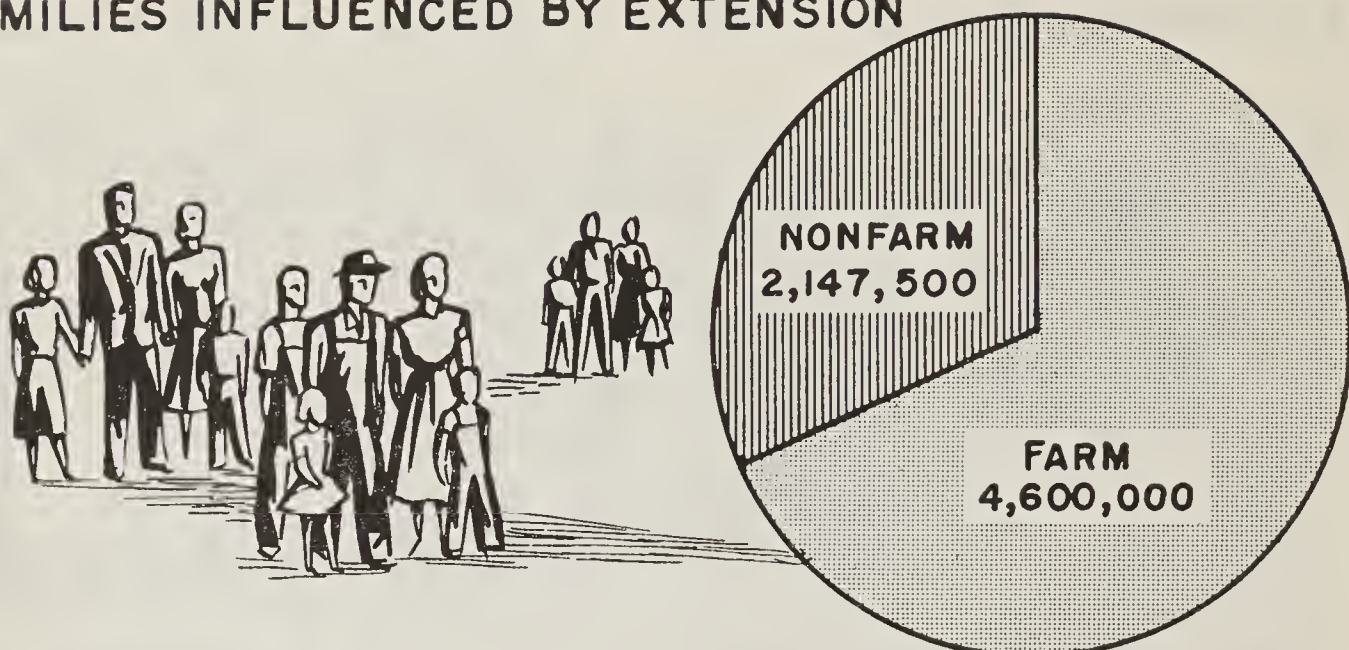


FIGURE 9.—Nearly 6,750,000 families were influenced by some phase of the extension program.

fiscal year following the year in which the decennial census is taken. However, on July 1, 1951, when the first semiannual payment of Federal Cooperative Extension funds for the fiscal year 1952 was due, the Bureau of the Census had issued the preliminary rural population figures for each State according to the 1950 census, but advised the Department that they would not have farm population data for all States before December 1, 1951. Consequently, for the fiscal year 1952, the Department redistributed the Smith-Lever and Capper-Ketcham funds on the basis of the 1950 preliminary rural population census figures, but made no change in the allotments of Bankhead-Jones Extension funds for the year.

In the redistribution of the Smith-Lever and Capper-Ketcham funds, 24 States sustained losses ranging from \$60 to \$37,649, and 24 other States and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico gained in amounts ranging from \$119 to \$25,012. See table 8.

No Federal funds were withheld from the States during 1951 for failure to comply with the requirements set down by Congress.

## STATISTICS

Figures 10 through 13 and tables 1 through 8 showing personnel divisions, sources of funds, and distribution of funds follow.



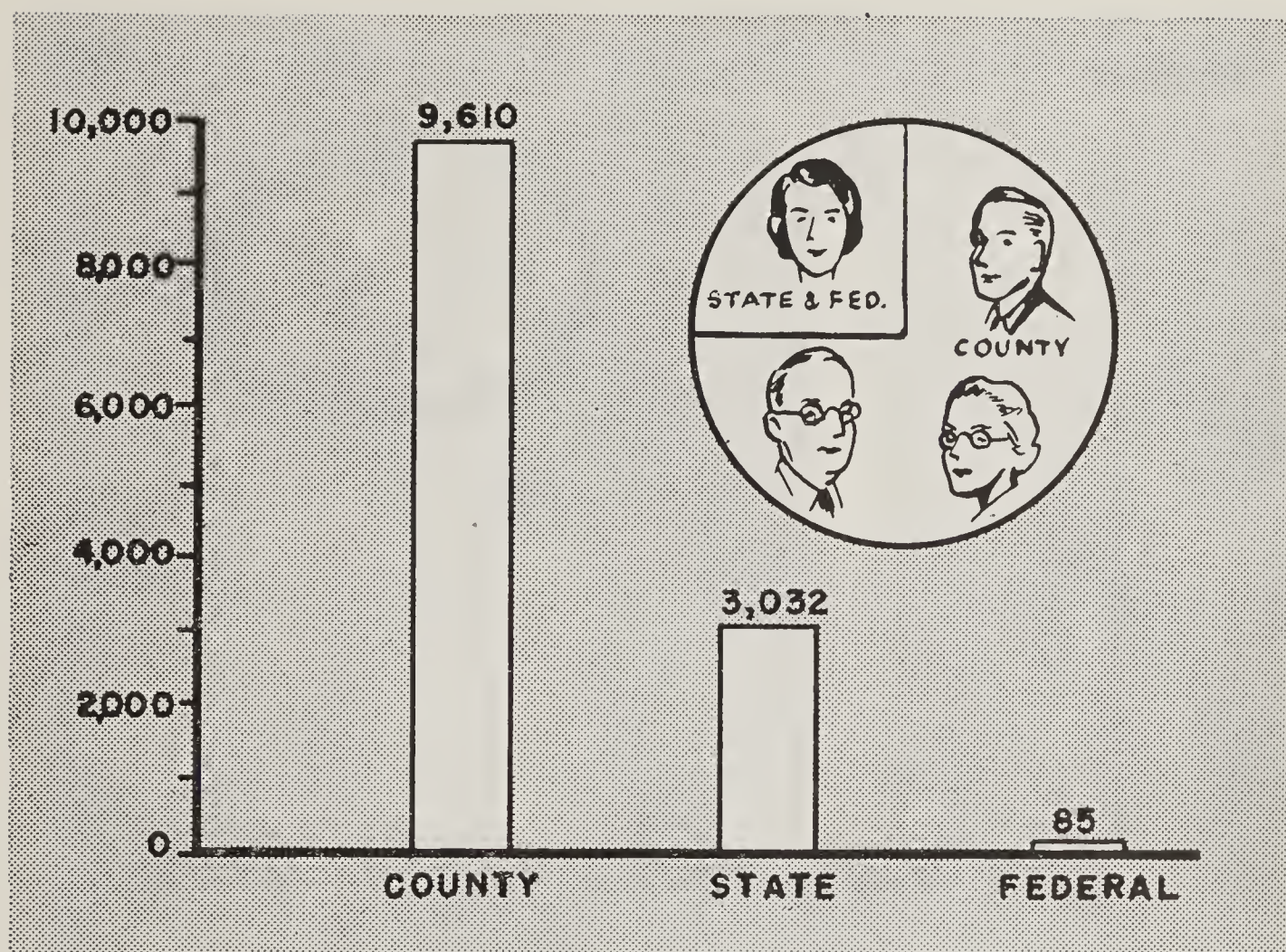


FIGURE 10.—Three out of four professional extension workers served in the counties.

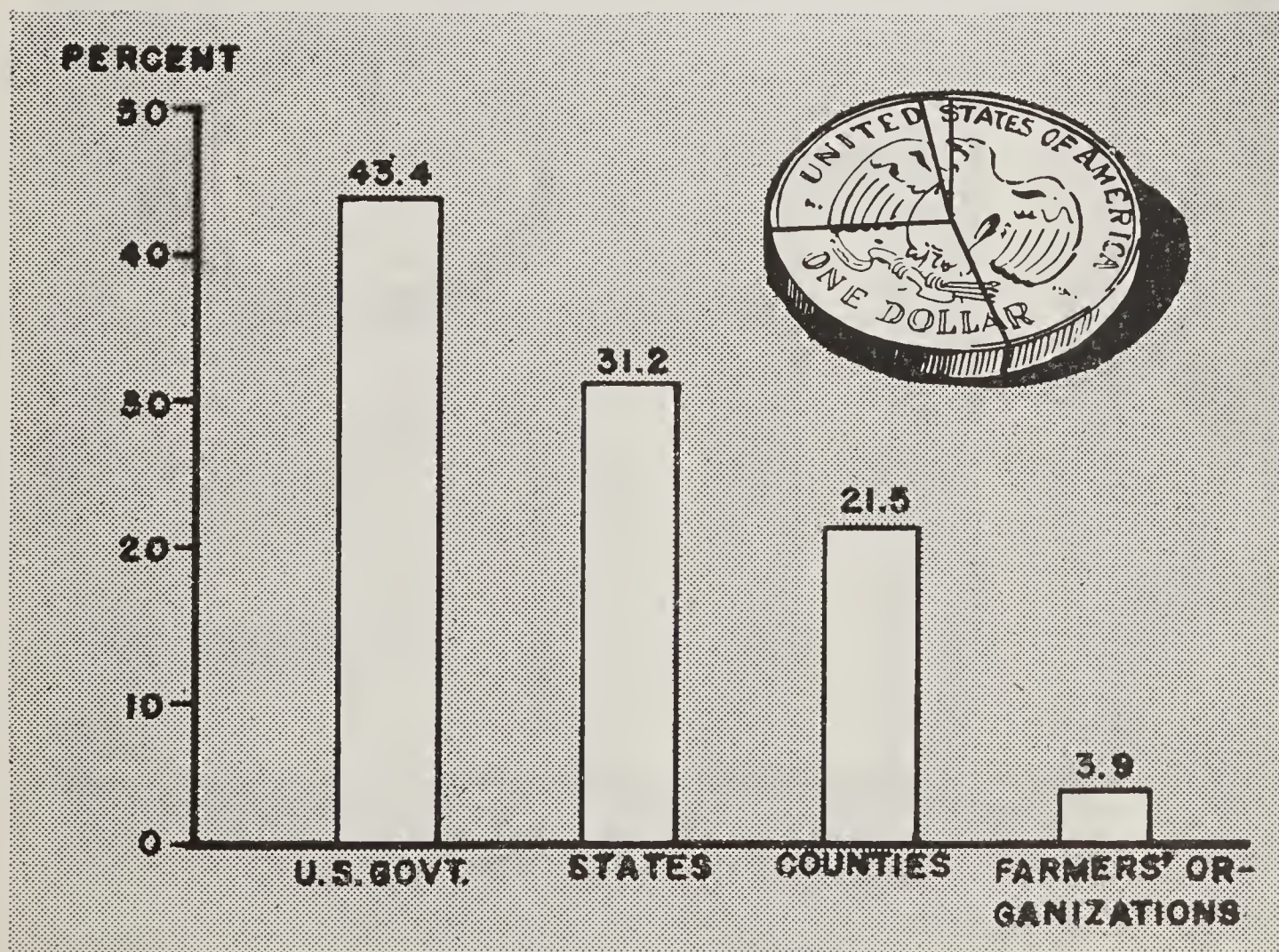


FIGURE 11.—Sources of funds for extension work, 1949-50.



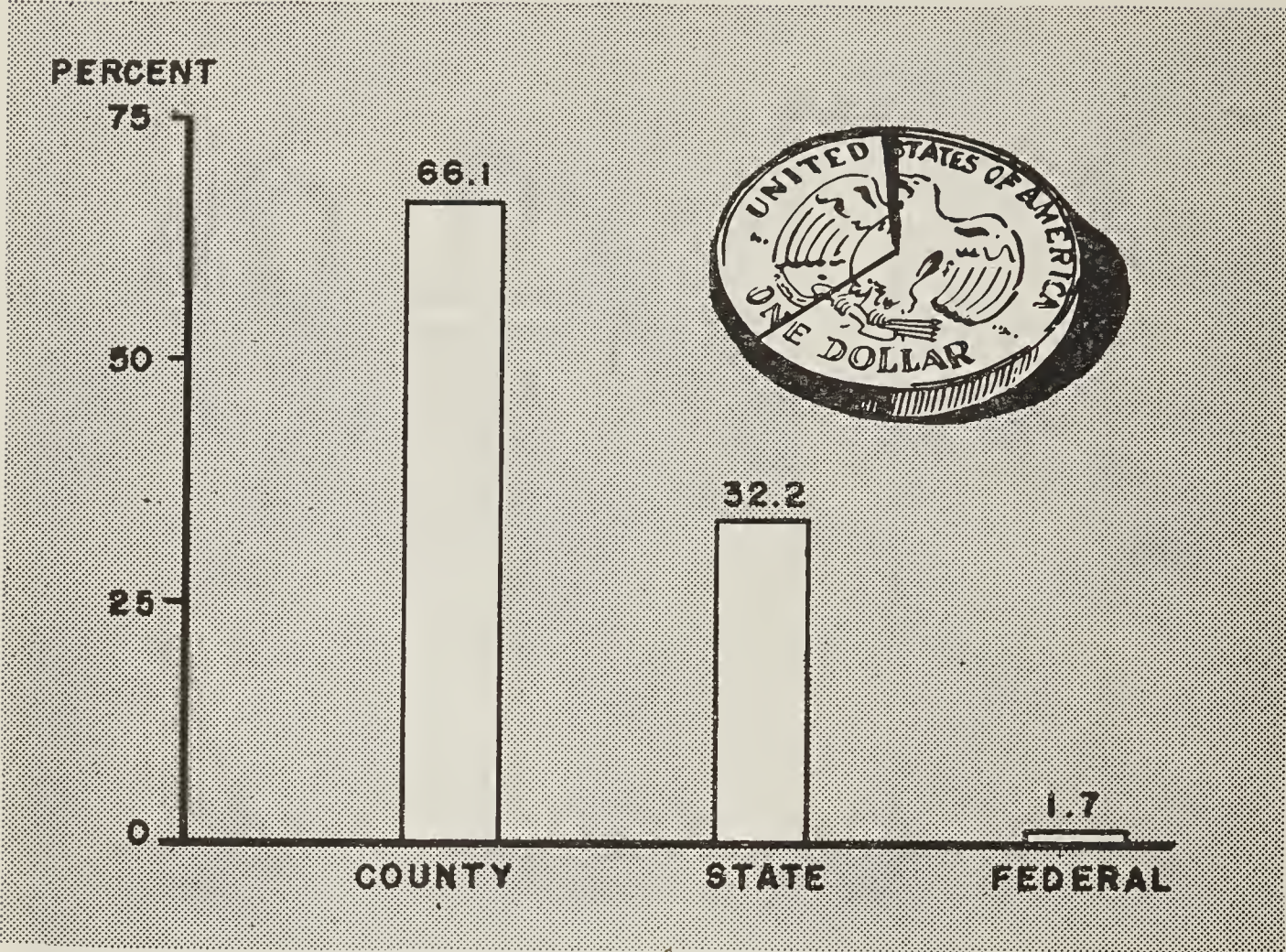


FIGURE 12.—Funds spent by Federal, State, and county extension offices, 1949-50.

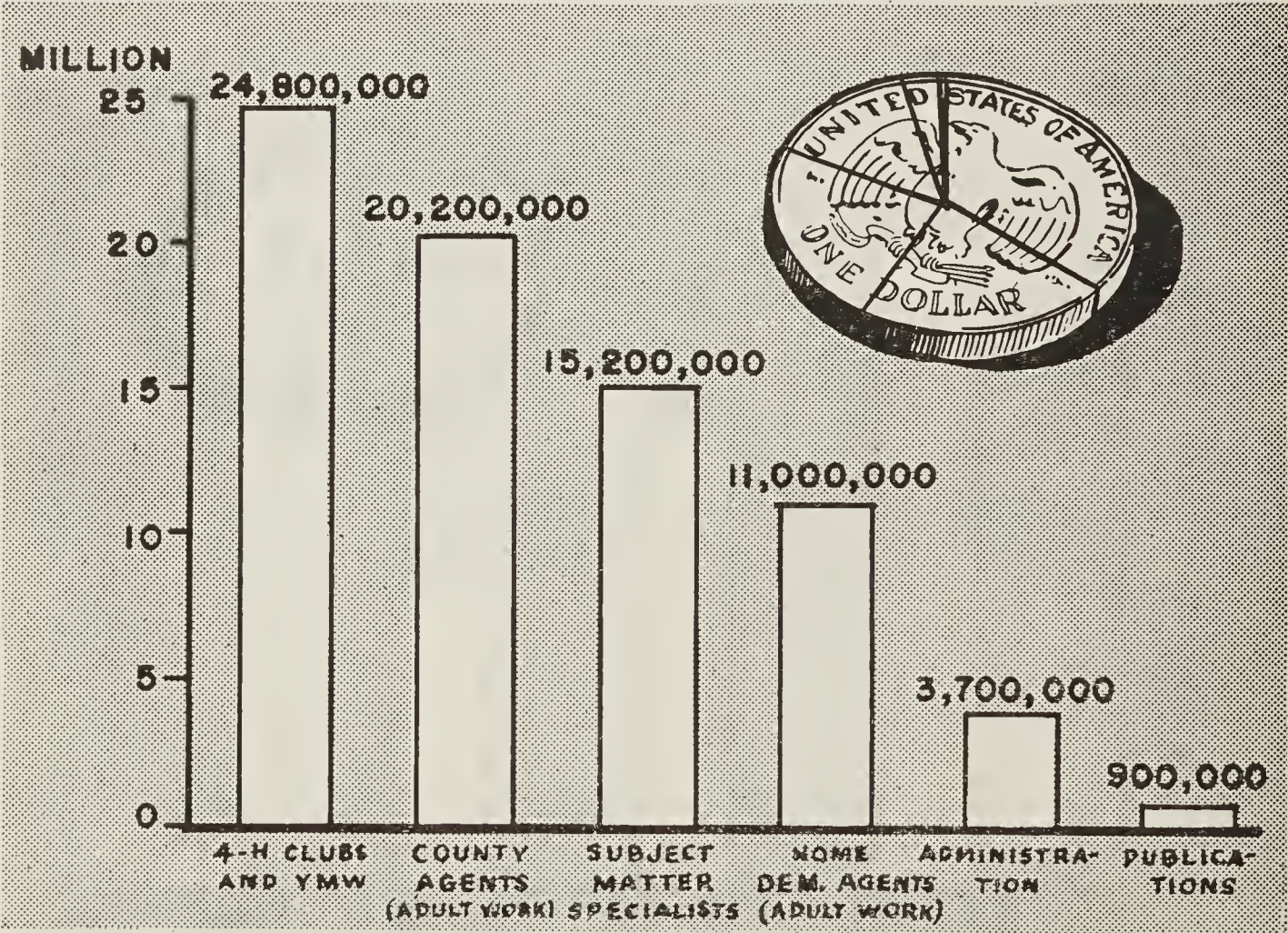


FIGURE 13.—Estimated expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative extension work, 1949-50.



TABLE 1.—*Number of counties with county extension agents, July 1, 1915, 1925, 1935, 1945, and 1951*

State	Number of agricultural counties in State	Counties with agents on July 1—									
		1915		1925		1935		1945		1951	
		County agricultural agents	Home demonstration agents	County agricultural agents	Home demonstration agents	County agricultural agents	Home demonstration agents	County agricultural agents	Home demonstration agents	County agricultural agents	Home demonstration agents
Alabama.....	67	67	19	59	37	67	44	67	67	67	67
Arizona.....	14	3	-----	12	9	11	6	12	9	12	<sup>1</sup> 12
Arkansas.....	75	52	20	50	39	75	72	75	75	75	75
California.....	54	11	-----	43	22	43	25	43	32	50	42
Colorado.....	52	13	-----	20	2	45	5	46	26	<sup>1</sup> 51	<sup>1</sup> 31
Connecticut.....	8	6	-----	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
Delaware.....	3	3	-----	3	-----	3	3	3	3	3	3
Florida.....	63	36	27	36	30	44	29	61	40	62	45
Georgia.....	158	81	48	121	61	155	80	140	114	154	126
Idaho.....	44	3	-----	16	27	31	37	33	44	41	19
Illinois.....	102	18	-----	95	21	97	39	102	82	<sup>1</sup> 102	<sup>1</sup> 100
Indiana.....	92	31	-----	79	1	91	12	92	58	92	76
Iowa.....	99	11	-----	99	15	99	35	97	74	99	75
Kansas.....	105	39	-----	63	15	100	27	99	52	104	<sup>1</sup> 92
Kentucky.....	120	39	19	72	24	114	29	116	76	120	93
Louisiana.....	64	43	13	48	24	62	52	64	64	64	64
Maine.....	16	3	-----	16	15	16	15	16	16	<sup>1</sup> 16	<sup>1</sup> 16
Maryland.....	23	13	6	23	19	23	23	23	23	23	22
Massachusetts.....	12	10	-----	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	11
Michigan.....	83	17	-----	57	5	73	5	82	46	<sup>1</sup> 83	<sup>1</sup> 69
Minnesota.....	87	23	-----	58	8	86	11	87	38	87	59
Mississippi.....	82	49	33	54	44	79	69	82	77	82	80
Missouri.....	114	15	-----	50	9	114	14	111	93	114	104
Montana.....	56	8	-----	23	6	40	8	46	19	<sup>1</sup> 50	26
Nebraska.....	93	8	-----	43	2	93	14	86	32	<sup>1</sup> 85	41
Nevada.....	16	-----	-----	8	9	14	6	15	10	<sup>1</sup> 15	<sup>1</sup> 8
New Hampshire.....	10	5	-----	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Jersey.....	20	7	-----	18	11	19	15	20	18	20	19
New Mexico.....	31	8	-----	21	5	24	10	30	14	30	17
New York.....	56	29	-----	55	38	51	37	56	51	56	55
North Carolina.....	100	64	34	74	49	97	53	100	100	100	100
North Dakota.....	53	15	-----	33	1	53	4	44	8	52	20
Ohio.....	88	10	-----	85	15	84	22	86	64	88	84
Oklahoma.....	77	56	24	65	44	77	68	77	77	77	77
Oregon.....	36	12	-----	28	3	34	6	36	23	36	28
Pennsylvania.....	67	14	-----	63	28	65	63	66	66	67	67
Rhode Island.....	5	-----	-----	5	2	5	5	5	5	<sup>1</sup> 5	<sup>1</sup> 5
South Carolina.....	46	43	24	40	38	46	46	46	46	46	46
South Dakota.....	67	5	-----	34	32	69	27	48	27	58	<sup>1</sup> 43
Tennessee.....	95	38	24	50	26	95	42	94	77	95	91
Texas.....	254	99	27	155	88	235	151	244	202	<sup>1</sup> 252	<sup>1</sup> 192
Utah.....	29	10	-----	18	11	21	8	27	13	28	22
Vermont.....	14	9	-----	12	7	14	11	14	12	14	12
Virginia.....	99	55	22	65	35	93	42	99	82	99	<sup>1</sup> 92
Washington.....	39	10	-----	26	5	38	8	37	25	39	34
West Virginia.....	55	27	10	36	15	44	27	52	38	50	38
Wisconsin.....	71	12	-----	48	1	65	7	68	48	71	67
Wyoming.....	23	6	-----	16	5	20	7	20	12	22	19
Alaska.....	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	4	2	3
Hawaii.....	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	4	5	5	4	4
Puerto Rico.....	60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	36	31	56	56
Total.....	3, 106	1, 136	350	2, 124	929	2, 857	1, 351	2, 941	2, 247	3, 047	2, 565

<sup>1</sup> Some agents cover two or more counties.



TABLE 2.—Number of extension workers, June 30, 1951<sup>1</sup>

State or Territory	Number of agricultural counties	Directors and assistant directors	County agent work						Home demonstration work						Boys' and girls' club work <sup>2</sup>						Total					
			White			Negro			White			Negro			White			Negro								
			State leaders	Assistant State leaders and district agents	County agents	Assistant county agents	State leaders	County agents	Assistant State leaders and district agents	County agents	State leaders	Assistant State leaders and district agents	County agents	Assistant county agents	State leaders	Assistant State leaders and district agents	County agents									
EASTERN REGION			8	2	1	8	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	29	82
Connecticut	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	35
Delaware	16	2	1	14	6	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	79
Maine	23	3	1	23	18	8	14	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	77	194
Maryland																										
Massachusetts	12	1	1	11	16	14	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	117
New Hampshire	10	2	1	10	9	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	71
New Jersey	20	2	2	20	9	7	20	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	109
New York	56	1	1	56	74	61	56	61	61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	145	521
Pennsylvania	67	5	—	67	44	8	66	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70	274
Rhode Island	5	1	—	3	—	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	29
Vermont	14	2	1	14	—	—	12	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	64
West Virginia	55	1	1	50	8	2	38	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	191
Region total	289	23	11	279	194	10	263	115	11	10	263	115	1	14	14	25	174	84	4	4	4	4	4	4	483	1,766
SOUTHERN REGION																										
Alabama	67	1	1	67	115	1	67	60	1	4	67	60	2	36	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	442
Arkansas	75	3	—	79	47	2	79	15	1	4	79	15	2	28	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	328
Florida	63	3	—	62	35	1	62	18	1	3	45	18	1	11	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	224
Georgia	158	3	—	153	71	1	153	27	1	6	122	27	1	32	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	525
Kentucky	120	2	1	120	52	3	120	9	1	6	99	9	6	6	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	363
Louisiana	64	2	—	64	70	1	64	43	1	4	64	43	1	21	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	342
Mississippi	82	2	—	82	90	1	82	30	1	6	80	30	2	61	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	472
North Carolina	100	3	—	100	138	1	100	78	1	7	99	78	3	53	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	625



Oklahoma.....	77	2	---	4	77	68	1	13	1	5	77	34	---	1	14	1	3	---	---	---	---	8	40	349	
South Carolina.....	46	2	---	3	46	51	1	31	1	4	46	32	---	1	28	2	3	---	---	---	7	54	314		
Tennessee.....	95	3	---	6	95	95	1	13	---	5	91	35	---	---	12	1	3	---	---	---	2	54	418		
Texas.....	254	3	1	14	245	107	1	56	2	15	182	51	1	1	46	1	3	---	---	---	4	61	798		
Virginia.....	99	4	---	6	97	55	1	30	---	7	91	18	---	---	31	1	4	---	---	---	4	67	418		
Puerto Rico.....	60	3	1	5	56	34	---	---	---	4	58	18	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	1	33	215		
Region total.....	1,360	36	4	78	1,343	1,028	8	376	12	80	1,200	468	2	18	379	16	49	---	7	3	---	54	653	5,833	
NORTH CENTRAL REGION																									
Illinois.....	102	2	---	7	99	33	---	---	1	4	95	25	---	---	---	1	8	51	11	---	---	2	59	398	
Indiana.....	92	2	---	5	92	49	---	---	1	3	76	3	---	---	---	1	12	31	---	---	7	67	349		
Iowa.....	99	5	---	7	100	11	---	---	---	5	73	22	---	---	---	3	6	55	---	---	7	109	403		
Kansas.....	105	2	---	6	103	1	---	---	1	4	87	6	---	---	---	1	5	36	2	---	3	59	316		
Michigan.....	83	2	1	4	75	16	---	---	1	3	51	4	---	---	---	1	10	52	2	---	9	82	313		
Minnesota.....	87	2	---	3	91	6	---	---	1	4	59	4	---	---	---	1	9	60	---	---	3	43	286		
Missouri.....	114	3	1	5	114	88	---	---	1	5	98	11	---	---	4	1	6	---	---	---	6	41	384		
Nebraska.....	93	3	---	4	81	16	---	---	1	3	39	4	---	---	---	1	5	---	---	---	3	37	197		
North Dakota.....	53	1	1	4	51	10	---	---	1	1	19	1	---	---	---	1	4	---	---	---	3	23	120		
Ohio.....	88	3	---	5	88	51	---	---	1	4	82	---	---	---	---	1	5	2	---	---	1	56	299		
South Dakota.....	67	2	---	3	57	7	---	---	1	1	35	---	---	---	---	2	7	---	---	---	2	28	146		
Wisconsin.....	71	3	---	6	71	37	---	---	1	4	64	3	---	---	---	1	5	34	---	---	11	54	294		
Region total.....	1,054	30	3	59	1,022	325	---	---	11	41	778	84	---	---	---	4	15	82	321	15	---	57	658	3,505	
WESTERN REGION																									
Arizona.....	14	2	---	---	12	9	---	---	1	---	8	2	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	11	47	
California.....	54	3	---	6	50	168	---	---	1	3	42	34	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	46	359		
Colorado.....	52	2	---	2	47	4	---	---	1	1	29	3	---	---	---	1	3	16	---	---	3	25	137		
Idaho.....	44	2	---	3	41	2	---	---	1	---	19	3	---	---	---	1	1	11	---	---	---	19	103		
Montana.....	56	2	---	2	45	10	---	---	1	1	25	6	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	6	24	125		
Nevada.....	16	4	---	---	10	3	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	4	28		
New Mexico.....	31	3	1	---	30	24	---	---	1	---	17	13	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	6	16	114		
Oregon.....	36	4	1	1	37	31	---	---	1	2	27	9	---	---	---	1	4	23	8	---	4	43	196		
Utah.....	29	1	---	1	29	8	---	---	1	---	23	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	6	21	92		
Washington.....	39	2	---	3	39	52	---	---	---	3	34	7	---	---	---	1	3	---	---	---	2	26	172		
Wyoming.....	23	2	1	---	22	8	---	---	1	---	18	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	17	72		
Alaska.....	4	1	---	---	3	---	---	---	1	---	6	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	13	80	
Hawaii.....	5	2	1	---	8	27	---	---	1	1	10	12	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	3	13	80		
Region total.....	403	30	4	18	373	346	---	---	11	11	264	89	---	---	---	12	24	50	8	---	---	32	266	1,538	
Grand total.....	3,106	119	22	160	3,017	1,893	9	386	45	142	2,505	756	2	19	397	57	180	545	107	7	3	4	188	2,060	12,642
June 30, 1950.....	3,107	117	22	158	3,006	1,860	9	379	40	141	2,428	750	2	19	389	59	170	602	129	7	1	5	107	2,001	12,420

<sup>1</sup> Workers in the Washington, D. C., office are not included.  
<sup>2</sup> These are special 4-H Club workers. In the majority of States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, 4-H Club work is conducted by the county agricultural agents, the county home demonstration agents, and their assistants.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes 26 special part-time 4-H Club agents.



TABLE 3.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950, by sources of funds and totals for 1945-49

State	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the States	Funds from Federal sources							Funds from within States			
				U. S. Department of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones	Bankhead-Flannagan	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	Farm housing, Title V, Housing Act of 1949	Research and marketing	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey									
Ala.-----	\$2, 313, 069.69	\$1, 228, 864.06	\$1, 084, 205.63	-----	\$1, 620.00	\$654, 071.94	\$514, 435.98	\$37, 220.03	\$3, 724.15	\$3, 123.30	\$14, 668.66	\$503, 289.81	\$476, 671.52	\$104, 244.30
Ariz.-----	358, 339.22	180, 934.30	177, 404.92	-----	-----	94, 410.17	63, 690.91	22, 833.22	-----	-----	-----	122, 345.52	55, 059.40	-----
Ark.-----	1, 673, 978.38	985, 553.69	688, 424.69	-----	1, 620.00	538, 543.78	396, 708.31	33, 217.36	6, 949.16	3, 329.33	5, 185.75	473, 363.93	214, 295.76	765.00
Calif.-----	3, 028, 221.93	712, 322.92	2, 315, 899.01	\$1, 620.00	-----	414, 446.82	256, 791.30	37, 464.80	-----	2, 000.00	-----	1, 516, 474.97	799, 424.04	-----
Colo.-----	882, 957.07	367, 940.98	515, 016.09	1, 260.00	-----	158, 977.29	146, 853.37	24, 638.47	27, 395.83	2, 000.00	6, 816.02	230, 363.00	282, 730.59	1, 922.50
Conn.-----	527, 763.91	180, 424.65	347, 339.26	1, 620.00	-----	107, 119.99	38, 918.17	24, 799.96	-----	1, 486.84	6, 479.69	251, 050.97	75, 968.29	20, 320.00
Del.-----	167, 094.32	102, 980.64	64, 113.68	-----	-----	55, 616.39	18, 459.29	21, 106.82	-----	1, 307.94	6, 490.20	57, 475.73	4, 955.69	1, 682.26
Fla.-----	1, 042, 176.93	315, 274.61	726, 902.32	1, 620.00	-----	168, 281.88	115, 795.19	26, 927.00	-----	1, 152.68	1, 497.86	369, 021.06	344, 040.33	13, 840.93
Ga.-----	2, 174, 331.70	1, 253, 533.83	920, 797.87	846.00	1, 620.00	667, 903.01	505, 485.81	37, 854.95	26, 432.70	3, 758.66	9, 632.70	436, 831.61	470, 508.31	13, 457.95
Idaho-----	685, 131.37	274, 501.09	410, 630.28	1, 620.00	1, 260.00	127, 709.65	116, 918.86	23, 032.55	3, 445.51	514.52	-----	234, 614.97	156, 436.63	19, 578.68
Ill.-----	2, 970, 068.32	964, 657.81	2, 005, 410.51	1, 471.50	1, 620.00	531, 169.12	374, 934.34	38, 183.11	10, 357.63	1, 904.21	5, 017.90	585, 154.09	21, 549.67	1, 398, 706.75
Ind.-----	2, 264, 297.33	757, 568.17	1, 506, 729.16	1, 620.00	-----	433, 211.40	275, 978.29	33, 414.27	-----	1, 462.28	11, 881.93	646, 761.08	669, 746.15	190, 221.93
Iowa-----	2, 613, 782.26	904, 516.06	1, 709, 266.20	1, 620.00	1, 620.00	468, 515.29	356, 525.41	32, 664.80	28, 020.63	2, 300.00	13, 249.93	696, 989.99	348, 246.02	664, 030.19
Kans.-----	2, 162, 509.33	648, 439.44	1, 514, 069.89	-----	1, 570.50	322, 807.10	231, 102.45	29, 120.22	50, 172.93	2, 299.97	11, 366.27	339, 754.41	1, 152, 135.48	22, 180.00
Ky.-----	1, 849, 387.11	1, 153, 340.63	696, 046.48	1, 620.00	-----	625, 981.53	483, 012.44	37, 387.96	-----	2, 000.00	3, 338.70	355, 138.70	340, 907.78	-----
La.-----	1, 976, 042.08	815, 023.12	1, 161, 018.96	1, 620.00	-----	435, 848.30	327, 085.57	32, 049.90	-----	459.35	17, 960.00	989, 031.06	171, 987.90	-----
Maine-----	427, 191.25	237, 709.12	189, 482.13	1, 619.94	-----	129, 431.86	72, 517.33	24, 391.36	2, 216.53	2, 250.00	5, 282.10	117, 419.96	56, 573.50	15, 488.67
Md.-----	975, 673.97	320, 767.35	654, 906.62	-----	1, 620.00	171, 298.96	94, 080.25	26, 453.25	-----	2, 294.43	25, 020.46	575, 519.69	79, 386.93	-----
Mass.-----	918, 406.10	204, 973.72	713, 432.38	1, 620.00	-----	115, 158.52	53, 938.55	23, 982.65	-----	1, 530.54	8, 743.46	277, 242.60	436, 189.78	-----
Mich.-----	2, 092, 058.63	874, 797.14	1, 217, 261.49	1, 620.00	1, 620.00	471, 836.40	333, 552.22	35, 688.96	-----	2, 400.00	28, 079.56	864, 606.49	352, 655.00	-----
Minn.-----	1, 603, 980.79	850, 187.32	753, 793.47	1, 620.00	1, 620.00	458, 965.40	343, 706.53	32, 213.31	-----	2, 000.00	10, 062.08	311, 115.73	401, 124.19	41, 553.55
Miss.-----	2, 263, 592.37	1, 264, 068.47	999, 523.99	1, 620.00	1, 320.00	659, 454.04	537, 441.35	35, 250.62	-----	3, 163.09	25, 819.37	478, 007.04	438, 964.25	82, 552.61
Mo.-----	2, 121, 959.17	1, 045, 268.78	1, 076, 690.39	-----	1, 620.00	564, 917.54	431, 063.63	35, 886.93	1, 686.98	2, 850.00	7, 243.70	386, 400.00	509, 102.52	181, 187.87
Mont.-----	746, 265.86	285, 849.37	460, 416.49	1, 246.00	-----	118, 162.50	106, 251.44	23, 030.42	32, 217.74	1, 994.19	2, 947.08	209, 118.49	251, 298.00	-----
Nebr.-----	1, 179, 412.75	544, 653.47	634, 759.28	1, 620.00	-----	266, 393.57	190, 831.74	26, 982.76	49, 781.81	2, 200.00	6, 843.59	318, 390.00	316, 369.28	-----
Nev.-----	237, 384.62	119, 394.93	117, 989.69	-----	1, 200.00	40, 493.58	43, 075.58	20, 583.19	11, 955.08	2, 000.00	87.50	70, 263.62	47, 726.07	-----
N. H.-----	353, 250.04	130, 938.47	222, 311.57	1, 620.00	-----	70, 238.64	28, 997.28	21, 814.30	1, 134.54	1, 575.80	5, 557.91	120, 300.54	102, 011.03	-----
N. J.-----	859, 310.57	229, 365.42	629, 945.15	1, 620.00	-----	135, 980.10	54, 795.08	26, 666.64	8, 153.60	2, 150.00	-----	247, 581.64	335, 931.41	46, 432.10
N. Mex.-----	715, 062.72	277, 007.01	438, 055.71	-----	-----	119, 523.81	111, 312.49	23, 095.71	-----	2, 000.00	21, 075.00	351, 095.77	84, 486.83	2, 473.11
N. Y.-----	4, 748, 383.53	791, 693.86	3, 956, 689.67	1, 599.99	1, 620.00	455, 373.76	278, 940.64	40, 094.40	-----	1, 726.76	12, 338.31	2, 063, 034.18	1, 857, 114.36	36, 541.13



N. C.-----	3, 812, 352.79	1, 495, 710.69	2, 316, 642.10	1, 611.00	-----	812, 167.22	635, 624.59	42, 624.01	-----	3, 162.32	521.55	1, 266, 345.07	1, 050, 297.03	-----
N. Dak.---	773, 875.33	415, 429.34	358, 445.99	1, 620.00	-----	184, 196.19	156, 378.78	24, 442.25	38, 705.53	1, 858.26	8, 228.33	113, 306.96	245, 139.03	-----
Ohio.-----	1, 861, 207.57	1, 042, 753.82	818, 453.75	1, 620.00	-----	583, 590.24	412, 326.98	39, 986.40	-----	2, 230.20	3, 000.00	410, 486.37	407, 967.38	-----
Okla.-----	1, 731, 995.16	930, 112.21	801, 882.95	-----	1, 620.00	468, 568.12	356, 372.97	32, 688.61	51, 344.98	418.72	19, 098.81	671, 974.83	129, 908.12	-----
Oreg.-----	1, 420, 098.21	337, 967.82	1, 082, 130.39	1, 620.00	-----	162, 916.56	137, 108.63	24, 860.31	-----	2, 000.00	9, 462.32	752, 749.75	329, 380.64	-----
Pa.-----	1, 788, 386.76	940, 280.67	848, 106.09	1, 620.00	-----	595, 926.62	285, 970.79	48, 859.18	-----	1, 280.14	6, 623.94	718, 106.09	130, 000.00	-----
R. I.-----	135, 372.93	66, 788.90	68, 584.03	-----	-----	37, 754.48	6, 629.43	20, 522.28	-----	-----	1, 882.71	48, 765.79	14, 800.00	5, 018.24
S. C.-----	1, 537, 136.11	862, 128.06	675, 008.05	1, 620.00	1, 620.00	461, 957.51	351, 086.81	32, 487.60	2, 352.22	2, 000.00	9, 003.92	586, 646.92	79, 161.13	9, 200.00
S. Dak.---	748, 236.17	378, 336.10	369, 900.07	-----	1, 620.00	157, 386.75	128, 980.37	24, 223.30	59, 839.87	2, 000.00	4, 285.81	278, 360.07	91, 540.00	-----
Tenn.-----	2, 035, 189.94	1, 161, 095.81	874, 094.13	1, 620.00	-----	623, 494.36	488, 582.42	36, 450.19	-----	2, 000.00	8, 948.84	534, 204.77	335, 586.78	4, 302.58
Tex.-----	3, 712, 878.92	1, 974, 564.50	1, 738, 314.42	1, 620.00	-----	1, 056, 695.90	772, 762.17	50, 515.24	82, 238.79	3, 979.00	6, 753.40	716, 417.62	1, 016, 904.41	4, 992.39
Utah.-----	465, 619.57	214, 150.74	231, 468.83	1, 260.00	-----	85, 020.63	80, 077.71	22, 120.55	13, 607.42	2, 000.00	10, 064.43	166, 644.83	84, 824.00	-----
Vt.-----	347, 613.37	170, 749.92	176, 863.45	1, 299.96	-----	85, 171.59	52, 784.26	22, 055.51	5, 453.81	1, 984.79	2, 000.00	111, 727.16	65, 136.29	-----
Va.-----	2, 152, 776.53	912, 197.50	1, 240, 579.03	1, 620.00	1, 620.00	508, 488.49	359, 793.44	35, 095.44	-----	790.00	4, 790.13	948, 366.84	292, 212.19	-----
Wash.---	1, 140, 646.72	409, 883.28	730, 763.44	1, 620.00	-----	210, 598.38	160, 383.18	27, 091.95	-----	2, 000.00	8, 189.77	458, 823.53	271, 939.91	-----
W. Va.---	1, 038, 954.97	561, 123.33	477, 831.64	-----	1, 620.00	319, 286.65	201, 883.94	31, 907.70	-----	2, 400.00	4, 025.04	342, 204.32	135, 627.32	-----
Wis.-----	1, 929, 801.48	817, 665.48	1, 112, 136.00	1, 620.00	1, 620.00	451, 633.76	307, 402.82	32, 703.17	1, 214.93	2, 158.97	19, 311.83	347, 085.00	700, 051.00	65, 000.00
Wyo.-----	486, 594.87	186, 649.30	299, 945.57	1, 260.00	-----	67, 441.38	72, 919.61	21, 368.92	19, 571.91	1, 262.48	2, 825.00	202, 271.57	97, 674.00	-----
Alaska.---	75, 774.86	26, 744.41	49, 030.45	-----	-----	13, 950.00	-----	10, 000.00	-----	2, 000.00	794.41	49, 030.45	-----	-----
Hawaii.---	497, 615.12	182, 226.76	315, 388.36	-----	-----	88, 094.83	41, 366.90	21, 385.77	16, 590.65	1, 638.30	13, 150.31	315, 388.36	-----	-----
P. R.-----	941, 335.29	540, 516.91	400, 818.38	1, 620.00	-----	511, 275.51	-----	-----	-----	-----	27, 621.40	400, 818.38	-----	-----
Total.---	74, 564, 545.99	31, 649, 625.98	42, 914, 920.01	55, 594.39	31, 270.50	17, 067, 457.51	11, 911, 635.60	1, 489, 438.30	554, 564.93	96, 397.07	443, 267.68	23, 637, 481.33	16, 331, 745.94	2, 945, 692.74
1949 <sup>1</sup> ----	67, 242, 461.07	30, 303, 537.64	36, 938, 923.43	56, 075.96	29, 185.50	17, 094, 149.88	10, 805, 623.55	1, 487, 839.81	555, 000.00	-----	275, 662.94	19, 442, 773.13	15, 015, 471.60	2, 480, 678.70
1948 <sup>2</sup> ----	60, 207, 189.89	26, 967, 557.20	33, 239, 632.69	55, 432.71	29, 892.00	16, 953, 927.52	7, 883, 788.53	1, 489, 516.44	555, 000.00	-----	-----	17, 557, 809.96	13, 535, 228.33	2, 146, 594.40
1947 <sup>2</sup> ----	53, 722, 420.26	26, 154, 356.82	27, 568, 063.44	51, 692.17	28, 196.00	16, 812, 763.58	7, 217, 296.13	1, 489, 408.94	555, 000.00	-----	-----	13, 815, 549.25	11, 857, 666.04	1, 894, 848.15
1946 <sup>2</sup> ----	44, 570, 306.10	22, 576, 671.18	21, 993, 634.92	53, 341.58	23, 403.43	16, 756, 606.54	3, 703, 848.95	1, 486, 280.19	553, 190.49	-----	-----	10, 752, 505.45	9, 857, 851.23	1, 383, 278.24
1945 <sup>2</sup> ----	38, 171, 919.65	18, 779, 197.58	19, 392, 722.07	49, 416.00	20, 368.44	16, 676, 879.43	-----	1, 484, 519.30	548, 014.41	-----	-----	8, 965, 253.00	9, 117, 304.33	1, 310, 164.74

<sup>1</sup> Farm labor funds are not included.

<sup>2</sup> Farm labor and research-and-marketing funds are not included.



TABLE 4.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative extension work for the fiscal year 1949-50 for States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico

State	Administration		Printing and dis- tribution of pub- lications		Specialists		County agent work		Home demonstration work	
	Dollars	Per- cent	Dollars	Per- cent	Dollars	Per- cent	Leadership	County	Leadership	County
Connecticut-----	20,512.43	3.9	7,465.65	1.4	176,147.00	33.3	6,175.93	123,467.44	7,442.41	79,882.44
Delaware-----	17,593.61	10.5	1,607.40	.9	65,101.95	39.0	3,004.03	33,594.60	3,114.97	19,341.01
Maine-----	33,282.75	7.8	3,997.01	.9	106,393.93	24.9	4,589.29	110,201.34	9,379.78	91,640.93
Maryland-----	30,538.75	3.1	11,181.69	1.2	479,499.85	49.1	29,500.37	197,262.77	24,132.97	145,179.33
Massachusetts-----	23,707.25	2.6	2,842.34	.3	291,467.62	31.7	11,341.41	211,055.83	12,917.77	151,441.97
New Hampshire-----	19,241.83	5.4	4,798.02	1.4	98,676.87	27.9	3,114.82	80,171.89	16,320.38	52,768.36
New Jersey-----	15,721.15	1.8	4,943.22	.6	193,437.32	22.5	21,251.06	291,843.95	18,650.55	155,457.59
New York-----	254,031.08	5.3	-----	-----	1,654,429.39	34.9	49,197.78	1,172,329.80	84,008.04	750,465.29
Pennsylvania-----	72,178.46	4.1	26,223.70	1.5	536,965.57	30.0	4,058.00	713,924.37	28,671.95	348,635.35
Rhode Island-----	8,524.66	6.3	2,278.75	1.7	38,921.76	28.8	3,520.93	22,965.83	7,694.16	19,665.66
Vermont-----	12,239.96	3.5	5,823.95	1.7	88,597.91	25.5	12,549.72	77,089.27	9,354.37	64,261.65
West Virginia-----	37,903.10	3.6	12,467.84	1.2	174,014.67	16.8	22,613.10	328,403.06	30,178.23	167,090.02
Total-----	545,475.03	4.4	83,629.57	.7	3,903,651.84	31.8	170,916.44	3,362,310.15	241,865.58	2,045,829.60
Alabama-----	44,692.88	1.9	40,981.35	1.8	382,666.95	16.6	84,467.40	1,050,515.02	68,188.09	620,218.62
Arkansas-----	67,274.41	4.0	21,226.04	1.3	229,434.70	13.7	55,685.84	701,942.69	57,242.05	524,300.60
Florida-----	38,047.40	3.6	4,896.00	.5	155,461.98	14.9	34,327.46	462,558.56	41,945.26	273,026.21
Georgia-----	26,023.06	1.1	45,718.50	2.1	311,994.62	14.3	77,784.74	1,049,138.90	70,816.79	532,902.19
Kentucky-----	49,388.16	2.7	29,258.77	1.6	242,008.31	13.1	65,056.77	901,826.67	49,612.82	438,283.59
Louisiana-----	25,757.98	1.3	41,828.66	2.1	310,284.14	15.7	71,636.27	911,826.63	49,989.08	527,863.54
Mississippi-----	43,606.73	1.9	19,643.40	.9	399,387.30	17.6	88,100.35	955,858.59	66,940.44	631,942.11
North Carolina-----	62,527.81	1.6	54,020.33	1.4	503,790.54	13.2	93,350.79	1,821,819.33	96,173.62	1,121,817.42
Oklahoma-----	33,342.64	1.9	52,643.02	3.0	326,746.48	18.9	88,328.45	653,590.09	75,501.36	468,058.81
South Carolina-----	59,499.12	3.9	22,602.47	1.5	338,901.84	22.0	45,639.91	621,512.84	59,012.00	378,337.78
Tennessee-----	80,442.26	4.0	31,567.75	1.6	310,258.24	15.3	89,704.90	790,093.20	62,069.82	590,946.82
Texas-----	93,475.92	2.5	47,365.03	1.3	414,606.53	11.2	179,834.85	1,796,652.48	158,101.07	997,244.61
Virginia-----	101,086.80	4.7	19,827.19	.9	416,582.91	19.4	52,687.85	947,254.26	48,229.82	541,634.93
Total-----	725,165.17	2.6	431,578.51	1.5	4,342,124.54	15.4	1,026,605.58	12,663,845.26	903,822.22	7,646,577.23
Illinois-----	108,181.06	3.7	26,961.21	.9	370,076.88	12.5	42,612.46	1,462,592.85	44,946.50	798,103.94
Indiana-----	47,140.29	2.1	15,093.33	.7	476,709.30	21.1	44,745.60	987,233.05	25,442.25	329,577.97
Iowa-----	149,476.36	5.7	37,117.11	1.4	587,863.16	22.5	49,810.03	989,441.86	26,756.48	444,380.36
Kansas-----	35,682.08	1.7	16,026.19	.7	435,769.62	20.2	54,568.27	763,218.89	30,994.83	533,965.70
Michigan-----	48,287.77	2.3	45,129.56	2.1	629,646.10	30.1	47,867.72	691,629.61	35,162.06	254,795.94
Minnesota-----	42,239.14	2.6	11,544.33	.7	290,240.83	18.1	43,852.61	674,868.34	37,803.18	259,884.42
Missouri-----	39,237.90	1.9	13,442.36	.6	268,887.69	12.7	66,301.25	1,154,826.06	45,777.73	486,654.69



Nebraska-----	29,863.32	2.5	5,321.41	.5	249,248.75	21.1	43,370.89	3.7	629,640.87	53.4	29,932.69	2.5	154,666.79	13.1
North Dakota-----	17,142.13	2.2	3,372.43	.4	178,066.01	23.0	52,804.80	6.8	381,065.27	49.3	18,556.46	2.4	79,508.15	10.3
Ohio-----	43,884.69	2.4	26,559.07	1.4	392,155.34	21.0	50,906.49	2.7	926,893.29	49.8	33,288.34	1.8	305,441.58	16.4
South Dakota-----	24,520.59	3.3	16,370.09	2.2	157,991.85	21.1	26,121.31	3.5	336,893.40	45.0	16,792.14	2.2	119,573.65	16.0
Wisconsin-----	34,196.75	1.8	23,560.54	1.2	504,814.00	26.2	56,025.51	2.9	802,770.43	41.6	44,418.00	2.3	303,612.06	15.7
Total-----	619,852.08	2.8	240,497.63	1.1	4,541,469.53	20.3	578,986.94	2.6	9,801,073.92	43.9	389,870.66	1.8	4,070,165.25	18.2
Arizona-----	29,495.64	8.2	4,638.02	1.3	81,371.88	22.7	4,268.88	1.2	158,594.60	44.3	8,362.98	2.4	59,291.58	16.5
California-----	36,315.23	1.2	---	---	434,913.19	14.3	87,120.35	2.9	1,827,776.10	60.4	47,247.46	1.6	544,562.49	17.9
Colorado-----	20,099.73	2.2	---	1.4	182,861.59	20.7	49,289.92	5.6	373,106.64	42.3	11,083.91	1.3	133,136.87	15.1
Idaho-----	25,965.72	3.8	5,206.42	.7	128,982.31	18.8	30,646.63	4.5	303,961.89	44.4	16,377.63	2.4	88,727.50	13.0
Montana-----	39,582.43	5.3	6,423.31	.9	162,081.93	21.7	21,262.07	2.8	327,996.31	43.9	13,618.37	1.8	150,414.79	20.2
Nevada-----	20,454.36	8.6	316.94	.1	29,810.13	12.6	12,884.67	5.4	79,287.37	33.4	12,264.66	5.2	38,119.36	16.1
New Mexico-----	24,557.26	3.4	7,230.78	1.0	154,687.71	21.6	18,203.35	2.6	345,828.25	48.4	8,186.25	1.1	134,387.60	18.8
Oregon-----	82,448.50	5.8	23,254.49	1.7	358,431.68	25.3	21,647.13	1.5	568,036.71	40.0	27,307.64	1.9	136,971.71	9.6
Utah-----	21,418.18	4.6	7,381.19	1.6	115,380.39	24.8	17,963.08	3.9	181,337.31	39.0	9,551.51	2.0	96,967.65	20.8
Washington-----	48,351.29	4.2	30,662.57	2.7	216,336.36	19.0	58,660.84	5.1	513,013.80	45.0	54,088.36	4.7	186,261.25	16.3
Wyoming-----	26,011.78	5.4	4,786.11	1.0	115,922.27	23.8	18,147.33	3.7	202,822.99	41.7	14,295.75	2.9	80,120.73	16.5
Total-----	374,700.12	3.7	102,038.78	1.0	1,980,779.44	19.5	340,094.25	3.3	4,881,761.97	48.0	222,384.52	2.2	1,648,961.53	16.2
Alaska-----	15,355.84	20.3	728.34	1.0	4,362.49	5.7	272.34	.3	11,032.34	14.6	9,201.79	12.1	34,097.36	45.0
Hawaii-----	28,820.60	5.9	2,546.44	.5	123,976.50	24.9	7,949.19	1.6	186,184.69	37.4	14,020.52	2.8	118,852.24	23.9
Puerto Rico-----	60,925.46	6.5	10,199.36	1.0	301,848.93	32.1	59,359.94	6.3	241,918.36	25.7	52,558.27	5.6	197,506.38	21.0
Grand total-----	2,370,294.30	3.2	871,218.63	1.2	15,198,213.27	20.4	2,184,184.68	2.9	31,148,126.69	41.8	1,833,723.56	2.4	15,761,989.59	21.1



TABLE 4.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative extension work for the fiscal year 1949–50 for States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico—Continued

State	Boys' and girls' club work <sup>1</sup>				Total at college	Total in county		Miscellaneous		Total
	Leadership		County			Dollars	Per- cent	Dollars	Per- cent	
	Dollars	Per- cent	Dollars	Per- cent						
Connecticut.....	17,794.17	3.4	88,876.44	16.9	235,537.59	44.6	292,226.32	55.4	---	Dollars 527,763.91
Delaware.....	1,709.13	1.0	22,027.62	13.2	92,131.09	55.1	74,963.23	44.9	---	167,094.32
Maine.....	14,989.90	3.5	52,716.32	12.3	172,632.66	40.4	254,558.59	59.6	---	427,191.25
Maryland.....	25,009.58	2.6	33,368.66	3.4	599,863.21	61.5	375,810.76	38.5	---	975,673.97
Massachusetts.....	48,182.33	5.3	165,449.58	18.0	390,458.72	42.5	527,947.38	57.5	---	918,406.10
New Hampshire.....	13,008.23	3.7	75,149.64	21.3	145,160.15	41.1	208,089.89	58.9	---	353,250.04
New Jersey.....	26,074.28	3.0	131,931.45	15.4	280,077.58	32.6	579,232.99	67.4	---	859,310.57
New York.....	75,744.57	1.6	708,179.58	14.9	2,117,408.86	44.6	2,630,974.67	55.4	---	4,748,383.53
Pennsylvania.....	57,729.36	3.2	---	---	725,827.04	40.6	1,062,559.72	59.4	---	1,788,386.76
Rhode Island.....	8,450.45	6.2	23,350.73	17.2	69,390.71	51.3	65,982.22	48.7	---	135,372.93
Vermont.....	15,348.47	4.4	62,348.07	17.9	143,914.38	41.4	203,698.99	58.6	---	347,613.37
West Virginia.....	96,871.31	9.3	169,413.64	16.3	374,048.25	36.0	664,906.72	64.0	---	1,038,954.97
Total.....	400,911.78	3.3	1,532,811.73	12.5	5,346,450.24	43.5	6,940,951.48	56.5	---	12,287,401.72
Alabama.....	21,339.38	.9	---	---	642,336.05	27.8	1,670,733.64	72.2	---	2,313,069.69
Arkansas.....	16,872.05	1.0	---	---	447,735.09	26.7	1,226,243.29	73.3	---	1,673,978.38
Florida.....	31,914.06	3.1	---	---	306,592.16	29.4	735,584.77	70.6	---	1,042,176.93
Georgia.....	59,952.90	2.8	---	---	592,290.61	27.2	1,582,041.09	72.8	---	2,174,331.70
Kentucky.....	74,696.06	4.0	---	---	510,020.89	27.6	1,339,366.22	72.4	---	1,849,387.11
Louisiana.....	36,855.74	1.9	---	---	536,351.87	27.1	1,439,690.21	72.9	---	1,976,042.08
Mississippi.....	58,113.45	2.6	---	---	675,791.67	29.9	1,587,800.70	70.1	---	2,263,592.37
North Carolina.....	58,852.95	1.6	---	---	868,716.04	22.8	2,943,636.75	77.2	---	3,812,352.79
Oklahoma.....	33,784.31	2.0	---	---	610,346.26	35.3	1,121,648.90	64.7	---	1,731,995.16
South Carolina.....	11,630.15	.8	---	---	537,285.49	35.0	999,850.62	65.0	---	1,537,136.11
Tennessee.....	80,106.95	3.9	---	---	654,149.92	32.2	1,381,040.02	67.8	---	2,035,189.94
Texas.....	25,598.43	.7	---	---	918,981.83	24.8	2,793,897.09	75.2	---	3,712,878.92
Virginia.....	25,472.77	1.2	---	---	663,887.34	30.8	1,488,889.19	69.2	---	2,152,776.53
Total.....	535,189.20	1.9	---	---	7,964,485.22	28.2	20,310,422.49	71.8	---	28,274,907.71
Illinois.....	116,593.42	3.9	---	---	709,371.53	23.9	2,260,696.79	76.1	---	2,970,068.32
Indiana.....	64,125.47	2.8	---	---	673,256.24	29.7	1,591,041.09	70.3	---	2,264,297.33
Iowa.....	58,662.36	2.3	274,230.07	12.1	909,685.50	34.8	1,704,096.76	65.2	---	2,613,782.26
Kansas.....	45,557.18	2.1	270,274.54	10.3	618,598.17	28.6	1,543,911.16	71.4	---	2,162,509.33
Michigan.....	84,845.52	4.1	246,726.57	11.4	890,938.73	42.6	1,201,119.90	57.4	---	2,092,058.63
Minnesota.....	70,507.85	4.4	254,694.35	12.2	496,187.94	30.9	1,107,792.85	69.1	---	1,603,980.79
Missouri.....	46,831.49	2.2	---	---	480,478.42	22.7	1,641,480.75	77.3	---	2,121,959.17
Nebraska.....	37,368.03	3.2	---	---	395,105.09	33.5	784,307.66	66.5	---	1,179,412.75
North Dakota.....	39,969.03	5.2	3,391.05	.4	309,910.86	40.0	463,964.47	60.0	---	1,773,875.33



Ohio-----	38,383.96	2.1	43,694.81	2.4	585,177.89	31.4	1,276,029.68	68.6	-----	-----	1,861,207.57
South Dakota-----	49,973.14	6.7	-----	-----	291,769.12	39.0	456,467.05	61.0	-----	-----	748,236.17
Wisconsin-----	37,067.18	1.9	123,337.01	6.4	700,081.98	36.3	1,229,719.50	63.7	-----	-----	1,929,801.48
Total-----	689,884.63	3.1	1,389,388.49	6.2	7,060,561.47	31.7	15,260,627.66	68.3	-----	-----	22,321,189.13
Arizona-----	12,315.64	3.4	-----	-----	140,453.04	39.2	217,886.18	60.8	-----	-----	358,339.22
California-----	50,287.11	1.7	-----	-----	655,883.34	21.7	2,372,338.59	78.3	-----	-----	3,028,221.93
Colorado-----	20,482.91	2.3	80,756.55	9.1	295,957.01	33.5	587,000.06	66.5	-----	-----	882,957.07
Idaho-----	21,925.12	3.2	63,338.15	9.2	229,103.83	33.4	456,027.54	66.6	-----	-----	685,131.37
Montana-----	22,058.24	3.0	-----	-----	265,026.35	35.5	478,411.10	64.1	2 2,828.41	0.4	746,265.86
Nevada-----	10,888.49	4.6	33,358.64	14.0	86,619.25	36.5	150,765.37	63.5	-----	-----	237,384.62
New Mexico-----	21,981.52	3.1	-----	-----	234,846.87	32.8	480,215.85	67.2	-----	-----	715,062.72
Oregon-----	52,962.06	3.7	110,280.37	7.8	566,051.50	39.9	815,288.79	57.4	2 38,757.92	2.7	1,420,098.21
Utah-----	15,620.26	3.3	-----	-----	187,314.61	40.2	278,304.96	59.8	-----	-----	465,619.57
Washington-----	31,389.46	2.8	1,882.79	.2	439,488.88	38.5	701,157.84	61.5	-----	-----	1,140,646.72
Wyoming-----	24,487.91	5.0	-----	-----	203,651.15	41.8	282,943.72	58.2	-----	-----	486,594.87
Total-----	284,398.72	2.8	289,616.50	2.9	3,304,395.83	32.5	6,820,340.00	67.1	41,586.33	.4	10,166,322.16
Alaska-----	724.36	1.0	-----	-----	30,645.16	40.4	45,129.70	59.6	-----	-----	75,774.86
Hawaii-----	15,264.94	3.0	-----	-----	192,578.19	38.7	305,036.93	61.3	-----	-----	497,615.12
Puerto Rico-----	17,018.59	1.8	-----	-----	501,910.55	53.3	439,424.74	46.7	-----	-----	941,335.29
Grand total-----	1,943,392.22	2.6	3,211,816.72	4.3	24,401,026.66	32.7	50,121,933.00	67.2	41,586.33	.1	74,564,545.99

<sup>1</sup> Does not include cost of extension workers who devoted part-time to 4-H Club work. Estimated total expended for 4-H Club work, \$24,800,000.  
<sup>2</sup> Retirement.

TABLE 5.—Unexpended balances of Federal Extension funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950

State	Bankhead-Jones	Bankhead-Flannagan	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	Total	State	Bankhead-Jones	Bankhead-Flannagan	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	Total
Arizona-----	-----	\$5,145.77	-----	-----	\$5,145.77	Ohio-----	\$1,831.82	\$4,657.34	-----	-----	\$6,489.16
Arkansas-----	-----	29,639.87	-----	-----	29,639.87	Pennsylvania-----	-----	64,421.98	-----	-----	64,421.98
Connecticut-----	-----	1,226.90	-----	-----	1,226.90	Rhode Island-----	2,757.71	-----	-----	-----	2,757.71
Florida-----	\$32,363.94	6,119.99	\$490.72	-----	38,974.65	South Dakota-----	17,738.53	21,730.74	-----	-----	39,469.27
Georgia-----	207.79	18,352.34	-----	-----	18,560.13	Texas-----	-----	54,403.15	-----	-----	54,403.15
Idaho-----	-----	2,675.53	-----	-----	2,675.53	Utah-----	109.81	9.14	11.83	-----	130.78
Illinois-----	-----	13.53	-----	\$379.27	392.80	Vermont-----	-----	20.38	-----	-----	20.38
Indiana-----	370.00	36,728.06	-----	-----	37,098.06	Virginia-----	-----	18,042.45	-----	-----	18,042.45
Kansas-----	219.38	1,373.52	-----	55.80	1,648.70	West Virginia-----	-----	2,122.02	4.94	-----	2,126.96
Massachusetts-----	473.70	2,448.40	-----	-----	2,922.10	Wisconsin-----	-----	30,786.32	-----	-----	30,786.32
Minnesota-----	-----	6,613.46	-----	-----	6,613.46	Hawaii-----	-----	8,426.62	-----	-----	8,426.62
Montana-----	-----	1,182.01	-----	-----	1,182.01	Puerto Rico-----	39.68	-----	-----	-----	39.68
New York-----	2,705.03	842.62	54.21	-----	3,601.86	Total-----	58,956.02	323,214.40	561.70	435.07	383,167.19
North Dakota-----	138.63	6,232.26	-----	-----	6,370.89						



TABLE 6.—Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952

State	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the State	Funds from Federal sources			
				Smith-Lever	Bankhead-Jones, Section 21, Title II	Bankhead-Jones, Section 23, Title II	Capper-Ketcham
Alabama-----	\$2, 442, 477. 28	\$1, 212, 079. 37	\$1, 230, 397. 91	\$141, 234. 52	\$502, 475. 28	\$514, 435. 98	\$35, 959. 44
Arizona-----	418, 684. 43	188, 919. 01	229, 765. 42	35, 257. 55	61, 113. 21	68, 836. 68	23, 071. 57
Arkansas-----	1, 696, 773. 87	996, 556. 87	700, 217. 00	107, 127. 45	419, 860. 17	426, 348. 18	31, 811. 68
California-----	3, 531, 241. 27	723, 225. 03	2, 808, 016. 24	164, 542. 36	260, 837. 46	256, 791. 30	38, 793. 91
Colorado-----	996, 811. 00	359, 513. 64	637, 297. 36	47, 248. 54	110, 836. 10	141, 853. 37	24, 529. 80
Connecticut-----	561, 564. 21	173, 148. 21	388, 416. 00	43, 637. 53	57, 650. 95	40, 145. 07	24, 090. 66
Delaware-----	185, 620. 23	101, 720. 23	83, 900. 00	19, 009. 98	36, 515. 26	18, 459. 29	21, 095. 70
Florida-----	1, 210, 567. 80	365, 679. 80	844, 888. 00	82, 170. 23	129, 651. 51	121, 915. 18	28, 776. 63
Georgia-----	2, 459, 686. 63	1, 256, 707. 63	1, 202, 979. 00	152, 595. 74	511, 293. 31	523, 838. 15	37, 341. 08
Idaho-----	795, 122. 44	277, 796. 93	517, 325. 51	35, 377. 27	92, 773. 63	119, 594. 39	23, 086. 13
Illinois-----	2, 754, 336. 77	964, 349. 90	1, 789, 986. 87	157, 673. 33	371, 653. 23	374, 947. 87	37, 958. 57
Indiana-----	2, 230, 454. 71	804, 816. 71	1, 425, 638. 00	129, 535. 05	313, 278. 64	312, 706. 35	34, 536. 67
Iowa-----	2, 539, 823. 22	903, 253. 99	1, 636, 569. 23	113, 826. 30	354, 375. 33	356, 525. 41	32, 626. 32
Kansas-----	2, 511, 662. 14	641, 619. 22	1, 870, 042. 92	78, 849. 00	238, 032. 79	232, 475. 97	28, 372. 73
Kentucky-----	1, 914, 009. 53	1, 150, 050. 68	763, 958. 85	149, 999. 55	473, 004. 01	483, 012. 44	37, 025. 36
Louisiana-----	2, 076, 251. 58	795, 861. 95	1, 280, 389. 63	101, 716. 25	326, 764. 51	327, 085. 57	31, 153. 62
Maine-----	447, 906. 81	231, 964. 81	215, 942. 00	43, 477. 15	83, 322. 64	72, 517. 33	24, 071. 16
Maryland-----	1, 011, 785. 86	310, 881. 86	700, 904. 00	64, 325. 78	108, 235. 27	94, 080. 25	26, 606. 56
Massachusetts-----	1, 042, 363. 34	231, 674. 31	810, 689. 03	65, 049. 08	72, 883. 76	56, 386. 95	26, 694. 52
Michigan-----	2, 336, 506. 49	885, 817. 49	1, 450, 689. 00	149, 046. 42	332, 829. 40	333, 552. 22	36, 909. 45
Minnesota-----	1, 744, 728. 72	858, 231. 47	886, 497. 25	112, 955. 61	348, 555. 43	350, 319. 99	32, 520. 44
Mississippi-----	2, 332, 884. 64	1, 247, 054. 88	1, 085, 829. 76	129, 198. 24	524, 051. 38	537, 441. 35	34, 495. 71
Missouri-----	2, 196, 611. 24	1, 038, 329. 44	1, 158, 281. 80	125, 161. 38	424, 282. 66	431, 063. 63	34, 004. 79
Montana-----	864, 323. 93	288, 983. 93	575, 340. 00	35, 132. 42	83, 243. 96	107, 433. 45	23, 056. 36
Nebraska-----	1, 369, 990. 92	542, 956. 94	827, 033. 98	63, 322. 97	198, 975. 81	197, 131. 74	26, 484. 61
Nevada-----	237, 448. 70	118, 159. 96	119, 288. 74	14, 984. 97	25, 698. 11	43, 075. 58	20, 606. 22
New Hampshire-----	419, 180. 90	132, 230. 46	286, 950. 44	27, 045. 71	45, 320. 00	28, 997. 28	22, 072. 93
New Jersey-----	966, 864. 62	221, 635. 30	745, 229. 32	59, 068. 59	71, 390. 79	54, 795. 08	25, 967. 24
New Mexico-----	758, 357. 33	271, 023. 59	487, 333. 74	35, 579. 92	84, 068. 40	111, 312. 49	23, 110. 78
New York-----	4, 115, 160. 26	804, 242. 39	3, 310, 917. 87	171, 979. 78	282, 400. 98	279, 783. 26	39, 698. 37
North Carolina-----	4, 098, 072. 92	1, 517, 860. 92	2, 580, 212. 00	214, 045. 69	616, 134. 72	635, 624. 59	44, 814. 01
North Dakota-----	858, 028. 37	419, 529. 37	438, 499. 00	44, 366. 38	137, 807. 12	162, 611. 04	24, 179. 30
Ohio-----	2, 061, 489. 90	1, 064, 180. 61	997, 309. 29	188, 901. 95	411, 078. 06	416, 984. 32	41, 756. 28
Oklahoma-----	1, 938, 959. 66	904, 752. 93	1, 034, 206. 73	92, 700. 04	354, 232. 35	356, 372. 97	30, 057. 16
Oregon-----	1, 838, 640. 83	351, 435. 87	1, 487, 204. 96	63, 060. 32	112, 951. 25	137, 108. 63	26, 452. 67
Pennsylvania-----	2, 130, 810. 47	997, 532. 47	1, 133, 278. 00	244, 314. 95	348, 623. 69	350, 392. 77	48, 495. 06



Rhode Island-----	168,890.68	75,210.21	93,680.47	19,105.86	26,217.56	6,629.43	21,107.36
South Carolina-----	1,617,183.25	854,527.66	762,655.59	111,683.30	349,274.61	351,086.81	32,365.72
South Dakota-----	976,174.66	411,931.66	564,243.00	43,008.52	130,397.99	150,711.11	24,014.17
Tennessee-----	2,061,622.77	1,155,299.77	906,323.00	149,290.30	478,227.94	488,582.42	36,939.11
Texas-----	4,079,512.56	1,991,574.56	2,087,938.00	227,354.19	795,775.47	827,165.32	46,432.46
Utah-----	543,137.69	214,547.69	328,590.00	27,971.56	57,596.34	80,086.85	22,185.52
Vermont-----	399,516.12	169,298.65	230,217.47	28,126.32	58,269.54	52,804.64	22,204.34
Virginia-----	2,409,313.94	939,006.44	1,470,307.50	143,243.18	374,361.83	377,835.89	36,203.72
Washington-----	1,292,955.50	416,269.53	876,685.97	76,559.29	142,282.78	160,383.18	28,094.28
West Virginia-----	1,076,347.19	562,917.19	513,430.00	109,285.56	211,331.54	204,005.96	32,074.13
Wisconsin-----	2,053,542.66	852,248.53	1,201,294.13	119,651.49	337,178.24	338,189.14	33,334.73
Wyoming-----	565,679.01	186,441.31	379,237.70	21,202.43	46,185.03	72,919.61	21,362.33
Alaska-----	116,740.00	56,740.00	60,000.00	13,950.00	20,808.00	862.00	20,480.00
Hawaii-----	493,514.48	187,828.79	305,685.69	21,501.02	66,699.96	49,793.52	21,398.64
Puerto Rico-----	1,028,221.00	641,809.95	386,411.05	109,748.95	408,000.00	71,502.00	31,348.00
Unallotted-----	21,599.86	21,599.86	-----	-----	-----	13,850.00	-----
Grand total-----	79,999,154.39	32,091,029.97	47,908,124.42	4,725,199.97	12,428,808.00	12,322,364.00	1,531,828.00



TABLE 6.—Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952—Continued

State	Funds from Federal sources—Continued				Funds from within the State		
	Additional cooperative	Clarke-McNary, forestry	Farm Housing, Title V, Housing Act of 1949	Research and Marketing Act, Title II, Sec. 204 (b) <sup>1</sup>	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
Alabama	\$3,724.15	\$1,620.00	\$640.00	\$11,990.00	\$688,397.91	\$542,000.00	-----
Arizona	-----	-----	640.00	-----	196,659.95	33,105.47	-----
Arkansas	6,949.16	1,620.00	640.00	2,200.23	459,050.00	241,167.00	-----
California	-----	1,620.00	640.00	-----	1,838,224.24	959,792.00	\$10,000.00
Colorado	27,395.83	1,260.00	640.00	5,750.00	335,000.00	302,297.36	-----
Connecticut	-----	1,620.00	640.00	5,364.00	275,755.00	92,371.00	20,290.00
Delaware	-----	-----	640.00	6,000.00	75,500.00	5,000.00	3,400.00
Florida	-----	1,620.00	640.00	906.25	454,475.00	390,413.00	-----
Georgia	26,432.70	3,240.00	640.00	1,326.65	650,000.00	546,679.00	6,300.00
Idaho	3,445.51	2,880.00	640.00	-----	277,565.51	221,760.00	18,000.00
Illinois	10,736.90	3,240.00	640.00	7,500.00	761,039.00	10,000.00	1,018,947.87
Indiana	-----	1,620.00	640.00	12,500.00	818,711.00	606,927.00	-----
Iowa	28,020.63	3,240.00	640.00	14,000.00	827,593.81	342,475.42	466,500.00
Kansas	50,228.73	1,620.00	640.00	11,400.00	388,502.92	1,275,900.00	205,640.00
Kentucky	-----	1,620.00	640.00	4,749.32	425,416.00	338,542.85	-----
Louisiana	-----	1,620.00	640.00	6,882.00	1,078,101.01	196,668.62	5,620.00
Maine	2,216.53	1,620.00	640.00	4,100.00	160,992.00	54,950.00	-----
Maryland	-----	1,620.00	640.00	15,374.00	600,924.00	99,980.00	-----
Massachusetts	-----	1,620.00	640.00	8,400.00	313,871.00	496,818.03	-----
Michigan	-----	3,240.00	640.00	29,600.00	1,042,186.00	408,503.00	-----
Minnesota	-----	3,240.00	640.00	10,000.00	383,437.00	460,060.25	43,000.00
Mississippi	-----	3,240.00	640.00	17,988.20	516,571.26	522,016.00	47,242.50
Missouri	1,686.98	1,620.00	640.00	19,870.00	461,400.00	501,347.75	195,534.05
Montana	32,217.74	1,260.00	640.00	6,000.00	280,309.00	299,856.00	4,175.00
Nebraska	49,781.81	1,620.00	640.00	5,000.00	463,033.98	364,000.00	-----
Nevada	11,955.08	1,200.00	640.00	-----	69,878.24	49,410.50	-----
New Hampshire	1,134.54	1,620.00	640.00	5,400.00	171,716.07	115,234.37	-----
New Jersey	8,153.60	1,620.00	640.00	-----	366,046.00	379,183.32	-----
New Mexico	-----	-----	640.00	16,312.00	348,973.74	132,360.00	6,000.00
New York	-----	3,240.00	640.00	26,500.00	1,524,525.87	1,539,192.00	247,200.00



North Carolina-----						1, 599, 112. 00	981, 100. 00	-----
North Dakota-----						138, 272. 00	300, 227. 00	-----
Ohio-----	38, 705. 53	1, 620. 00	640. 00	4, 981. 91	9, 600. 00	518, 275. 00	453, 076. 29	25, 958. 00
Okahoma-----		1, 620. 00	640. 00	3, 200. 00	3, 200. 00	885, 078. 00	149, 128. 73	-----
Oregon-----	51, 344. 98	1, 620. 00	640. 00	17, 785. 43	17, 785. 43	1, 112, 288. 75	374, 916. 21	-----
Pennsylvania-----		1, 620. 00	640. 00	9, 603. 00	9, 603. 00	853, 278. 00	280, 000. 00	-----
Rhode Island-----				3, 446. 00	3, 446. 00			
South Carolina-----				2, 150. 00	2, 150. 00	70, 727. 80	19, 025. 00	3, 927. 67
South Dakota-----	2, 352. 22	3, 240. 00	640. 00	3, 885. 00	3, 885. 00	659, 300. 00	96, 215. 59	7, 140. 00
Tennessee-----	59, 839. 87	1, 620. 00	640. 00	1, 700. 00	1, 700. 00	367, 998. 00	192, 365. 00	3, 880. 00
Texas-----		1, 620. 00	640. 00			554, 829. 00	350, 494. 00	1, 000. 00
Texas-----	82, 238. 79	1, 620. 00	640. 00	10, 348. 33	10, 348. 33	779, 096. 50	1, 304, 111. 50	4, 730. 00
Utah-----	13, 607. 42	1, 260. 00	640. 00	11, 200. 00	11, 200. 00	230, 000. 00	98, 590. 00	-----
Vermont-----								
Virginia-----	5, 453. 81	1, 300. 00	640. 00	500. 00	500. 00	167, 000. 00	63, 217. 47	-----
Washington-----		3, 240. 00	640. 00	3, 481. 82	3, 481. 82	1, 149, 392. 50	320, 915. 00	-----
West Virginia-----		1, 620. 00	640. 00	6, 690. 00	6, 690. 00	490, 238. 50	386, 447. 47	-----
Wisconsin-----		1, 620. 00	640. 00	3, 960. 00	3, 960. 00	362, 180. 00	147, 500. 00	3, 750. 00
Wyoming-----	1, 214. 93	3, 240. 00	640. 00	18, 800. 00	18, 800. 00	502, 810. 13	698, 484. 00	-----
Wyoming-----	19, 571. 91	1, 260. 00	640. 00	3, 300. 00	3, 300. 00	255, 034. 70	124, 203. 00	-----
Alaska-----								
Hawaii-----						60, 000. 00		-----
Puerto Rico-----	16, 590. 65		640. 00	11, 205. 00	11, 205. 00	298, 185. 69		7, 500. 00
Unallotted-----		1, 620. 00	640. 00	18, 951. 00	18, 951. 00	386, 411. 05		-----
Unallotted-----			1, 050. 00	6, 699. 86	6, 699. 86			-----
Grand total-----	555, 000. 00	88, 180. 00	33, 050. 00	406, 600. 00	27, 693, 363. 13	17, 859, 026. 20	2, 355, 735. 09	

1 Preliminary distribution. Excludes Regional Contract Section 205.



TABLE 7.—Number of technical cooperative extension workers added by the 48 States and the Territories during fiscal years July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1951. (This represents the net additions during the first 6 years that Bankhead-Flannagan funds were available, according to the records of the Washington, D. C., office.)

State or Territory	County agents (white)	Assistant county agents (white)	Negro county agents	County home demonstration agents (white)	Assistant county home demonstration agents (white)	Negro county home demonstration agents	County 4-H Club agents		Assistant county 4-H Club agents	Supervisors		Subject matter specialists	Total added
							White	Negro		White	Negro		
EASTERN REGION													
Connecticut		4			5				1	2		9	21
Delaware		2		—1	1	1			1			11	15
Maine		3			3		6		2	—1		2	15
Maryland		10	6		13	2				3		55	89
Massachusetts		8		2	7		1		1	—1		5	23
New Hampshire		5		1		1			1			1	8
New Jersey		4		2			6			2		5	19
New York		43		9	28		7		27	2		46	162
Pennsylvania	1	22		3	8					2		15	51
Rhode Island					1			1	1			5	7
Vermont		—1		2			1			—1			1
West Virginia	4	8		4		5	13	3			1	—11	27
Region total	5	108	6	22	66	8	34	3	34	8	1	143	438
SOUTHERN REGION													
Alabama		37	—1		23	2				—1	2	—5	57
Arkansas	3	46	13	1	10	12				1	2	9	97
Florida	3	32	2	7	13	1				2		8	68
Georgia	22	55	17	19	20	6				4	1	16	160
Kentucky	7	42	—1	37		4				5		11	105
Louisiana		43	4	1	15	10				3	1	2	79
Mississippi		13	13	5	15	18				2	2	20	88
North Carolina		87	15	3	47	28				8	4	23	215
Oklahoma	2	60	3		25	5				2		17	114
South Carolina		37	12	2	22	13				1		20	108
Tennessee	1	34	3	17	23	4						18	100
Texas	14	86	6	—9	31	4				8		26	166
Virginia	2	20	5	16	16	20				3		28	110
Puerto Rico	22	28		27	18					3		12	110
Region total	76	620	91	126	278	127				41	13	205	1,577





TABLE 8.—Comparative distribution of Smith-Lever and Capper-Ketcham Funds for fiscal years 1951 and 1952<sup>1</sup>

State	Smith-Lever funds				Capper-Ketcham funds				Total	
	1951	1952	Increase	Decrease	1951	1952	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Alabama	\$151,596.66	\$141,234.52	+\$1,960.59	-\$10,362.14	\$37,220.03	\$35,959.44	+\$238.35	-\$1,260.59	+\$2,198.94	-\$11,622.73
Arizona	33,296.96	35,257.55			22,833.22	23,071.57				
Arkansas	118,683.61	107,127.45		-\$11,556.16	33,217.36	31,811.68		-\$1,405.68		-\$12,961.84
California	153,609.36	164,542.36	+\$10,933.00		37,464.80	38,793.91	+\$1,329.11		+\$12,262.11	
Colorado	48,141.19	47,248.54		-\$892.65	24,638.47	24,529.80		-\$108.67		-\$1,001.32
Connecticut	49,469.04	43,637.53		-\$5,831.51	24,799.96	24,090.66		-\$709.30		-\$6,540.81
Delaware	19,101.13	19,009.98		-\$91.15	21,106.82	21,095.70		-\$11.12		-\$102.27
Florida	70,994.31	82,170.23	+\$11,175.92		27,417.72	28,776.63	+\$1,358.91		+\$12,534.83	
Georgia	156,817.49	152,595.74		-\$4,221.75	37,854.95	37,341.08		-\$513.87		-\$4,735.62
Idaho	34,936.02	35,377.27	+\$441.25		23,032.55	23,086.13	+\$53.58		+\$494.83	
Illinois	159,515.89	157,673.33		-\$1,842.56	38,183.11	37,958.57		-\$224.54		-\$2,067.10
Indiana	120,302.76	129,535.05	+\$9,232.29		33,414.27	34,536.67	+\$1,122.40		+\$10,354.69	
Iowa	114,139.96	113,826.30		-\$313.66	32,664.80	32,626.32		-\$38.48		-\$352.14
Kansas	84,993.69	78,849.00		-\$6,144.69	29,120.22	28,372.73		-\$747.49		-\$6,892.18
Kentucky	152,977.52	149,999.55		-\$2,977.97	37,387.96	37,025.36		-\$362.60		-\$3,340.57
Louisiana	109,083.79	101,716.25		-\$7,367.54	32,049.90	31,153.62		-\$896.28		-\$8,263.82
Maine	46,109.22	43,477.15		-\$2,632.07	24,391.36	24,071.16		-\$320.20		-\$2,952.27
Maryland	63,063.69	64,325.78	+\$1,262.09		26,453.25	26,606.56	+\$153.31		+\$1,415.40	
Massachusetts	42,748.46	65,049.08	+\$22,300.62		23,982.65	26,694.52	+\$2,711.87		+\$25,012.49	
Michigan	139,007.00	149,046.42	+\$10,039.42		35,688.96	36,909.45	+\$1,220.49		+\$11,259.91	
Minnesota	110,427.47	112,955.61	+\$2,528.14		32,213.31	32,520.44	+\$307.13		+\$2,835.27	
Mississippi	135,402.66	129,198.24		-\$6,204.42	35,250.62	34,495.71		-\$754.91		-\$6,959.33
Missouri	140,634.88	125,161.38		-\$15,473.50	35,886.93	34,004.79		-\$1,882.14		-\$17,355.64
Montana	34,918.54	35,132.42	+\$213.88		23,030.42	23,056.36	+\$25.94		+\$239.82	
Nebraska	67,417.76	63,322.97		-\$4,094.79	26,982.76	26,484.61		-\$498.15		-\$4,592.94
Nevada	14,795.47	14,984.97	+\$189.50		20,583.19	20,606.22	+\$23.03		+\$212.53	
New Hampshire	24,918.64	27,045.71	+\$2,127.07		21,814.30	22,072.93	+\$258.63		+\$2,385.70	
New Jersey	64,818.34	59,068.59		-\$5,749.75	26,666.64	25,967.24		-\$699.40		-\$6,449.15
New Mexico	35,455.41	35,579.92	+\$124.51		23,095.71	23,110.78	+\$15.07		+\$139.58	
New York	175,677.81	171,979.78		-\$3,698.03	40,148.61	39,698.37		-\$450.24		-\$4,148.27
North Carolina	196,032.50	214,045.69	+\$18,013.19		42,624.01	44,814.01	+\$2,190.00		+\$20,203.19	
North Dakota	46,527.70	44,366.38		-\$2,161.32	24,442.25	24,179.30		-\$262.95		-\$2,424.27
Ohio	174,344.00	188,901.95	+\$14,557.95		39,986.40	41,756.28	+\$1,769.88		+\$16,327.83	
Oklahoma	114,335.77	92,700.04		-\$21,635.73	32,688.61	30,057.16		-\$2,631.45		-\$24,267.18
Oregon	49,965.31	63,060.32	+\$13,095.01		24,860.31	26,452.67	+\$1,592.36		+\$14,687.37	
Pennsylvania	247,302.93	244,314.95		-\$2,987.98	48,859.18	48,495.06		-\$364.12		-\$3,352.10



Rhode Island.....	14, 294. 63	19, 105. 86	+4, 811. 23	----- -999. 60 -1, 718. 77	20, 522. 28	21, 107. 36	+585. 08	----- -121. 88 -209. 13	+5, 396. 31	----- -1, 121. 48 -1, 927. 90
South Carolina.....	112, 682. 90	111, 683. 30	-----	-----	32, 487. 60	32, 365. 72	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	44, 727. 29	43, 008. 52	-----	-----	24, 223. 30	24, 014. 17	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	145, 266. 42	149, 290. 30	+4, 023. 88	-----	36, 450. 19	36, 939. 11	+488. 92	-----	+4, 512. 80	-----
Texas.....	260, 920. 43	227, 354. 19	-----	-33, 566. 24	50, 515. 24	46, 432. 46	-----	-4, 082. 78	-----	-37, 649. 02
Utah.....	27, 534. 10	27, 971. 56	+437. 46	-----	22, 132. 38	22, 185. 52	+53. 14	-----	+490. 60	-----
Vermont.....	26, 902. 05	28, 126. 32	+1, 224. 27	-----	22, 055. 51	22, 204. 34	+148. 83	-----	+1, 373. 10	-----
Virginia.....	134, 126. 66	143, 243. 18	+9, 116. 52	-----	35, 095. 44	36, 203. 72	+1, 108. 28	-----	+10, 224. 80	-----
Washington.....	68, 315. 60	76, 559. 29	+8, 243. 69	-----	27, 091. 95	28, 094. 28	+1, 002. 33	-----	+9, 246. 02	-----
West Virginia.....	107, 955. 11	109, 285. 56	+1, 330. 45	-----	31, 912. 64	32, 074. 13	+161. 49	-----	+1, 491. 94	-----
Wisconsin.....	114, 455. 52	119, 651. 49	+5, 195. 97	-----	32, 703. 17	33, 334. 73	+631. 56	-----	+5, 827. 53	-----
Wyoming.....	21, 256. 35	21, 202. 43	-----	-53. 92	21, 368. 92	21, 362. 33	-----	-6. 59	-----	-60. 51
Total, States.....	4, 580, 000. 00	4, 580, 000. 00	+152, 577. 90	-152, 577. 90	1, 458, 614. 23	1, 458, 601. 36	+18, 549. 69	-18, 562. 56	+171, 127. 59	-171, 140. 46
Alaska.....	13, 950. 00	17, 299. 97	+3, 349. 97	-----	20, 480. 00	20, 887. 75	+407. 75	-----	+3, 757. 72	-----
Hawaii <sup>2</sup> .....	21, 394. 87	21, 501. 02	+106. 15	-----	21, 385. 77	21, 398. 64	+12. 87	-----	+119. 02	-----
Puerto Rico <sup>2</sup> .....	103, 315. 19	109, 748. 95	+6, 433. 76	-----	31, 348. 00	32, 130. 48	+782. 48	-----	+7, 216. 24	-----
Total Territories.....	138, 660. 06	148, 549. 94	+9, 889. 88	-----	73, 213. 77	74, 416. 87	+1, 203. 10	-----	+11, 092. 98	-----
Grand total.....	4, 718, 660. 06	4, 728, 549. 94	+162, 467. 78	-152, 577. 90	1, 531, 828. 00	1, 533, 018. 23	+19, 752. 79	-18, 562. 56	+182, 220. 57	-171, 140. 46

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1951 are based upon the 1940 census and those for 1952 upon preliminary figures from the 1950 rural-population census.  
<sup>2</sup> The Acts of May 16, 1928, and March 4, 1931, authorize increases in the permanent annual Smith-Lever funds for Hawaii and Puerto Rico.



